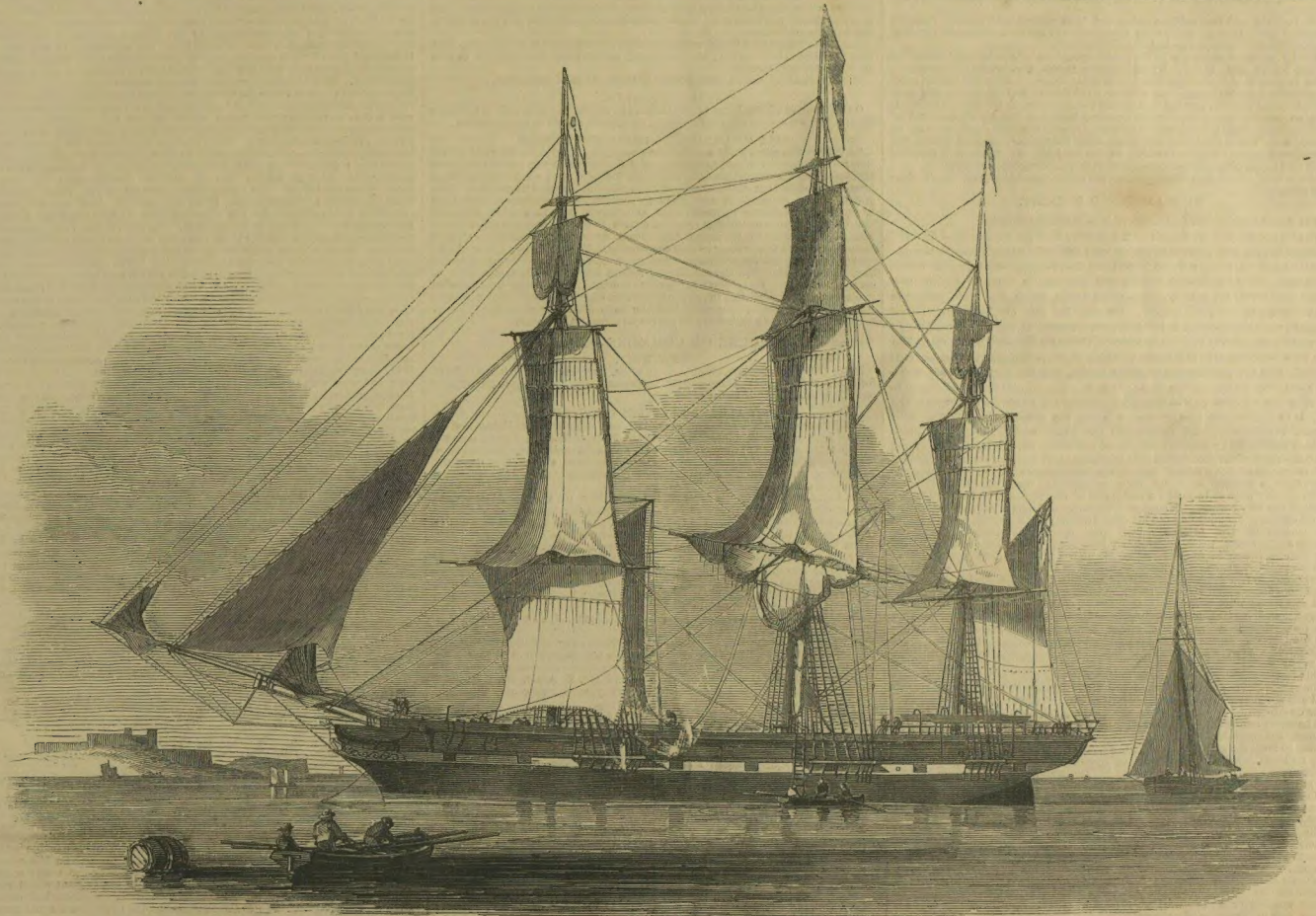


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.]

SUPPLEMENT, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

[GRATIS.]



THE "JAMES BOOTH," ABERDEEN CLIPPER.

THE "JAMES BOOTH," ABERDEEN CLIPPER.

THIS splendid ship has been recently launched at the port of Aberdeen, and is a remarkably fine specimen of the clipper built vessels, now considered in the mercantile world to combine great carrying capacity with speed fully equal to the American clipper of the *Oriental* class, to which so much public attention has been called of late, and a portrait of which appeared in this Journal some few weeks back.

The *James Booth* is 636 tons register, and is calculated to carry over 900 tons of Calcutta cargo. Her extreme length is 155 feet; breadth 29 feet 9 inches; depth, 20 feet. She has been built expressly for the East India trade, by the old-established firm of Alexander Duthie and Co., distinguished for their models of beautiful symmetry.

Amongst the vessels built by this firm belonging to the port of Aberdeen, may be mentioned the *Brilliant*, of 555 tons register, and the *Jane Pirie*, of 427 tons register. The former vessel, now on her first voyage, made her outward passage from London to Port Philip in the short space of eighty-seven days; and the latter vessel, the *Jane Pirie*, has, since she was built, in 1847, regularly performed her voyages from London to Calcutta and back in eight to eight months and a half, a considerable detention necessarily occurring at Calcutta in the discharge of the outward, and loading the return cargo; the ordinary time occupied over the voyage being ten to eleven months. This vessel was commanded up to the last voyage by Captain James Booth, one of the most experienced navigators out of the port of Aberdeen; and, to evince the estimation in which his valuable services and high character are held by his co-owners, the fine ship here represented has been named after him.

There are also other ships built in, and belonging to, the port of Aberdeen, that have acquired a public reputation for the invariable speed with which they perform their voyages: two of them, the *John Bunyan* and *Countess of Scofield*, are engaged in the China trade, and were mentioned in the discussions occurring at the time the *Oriental* was brought so much under notice. It would be

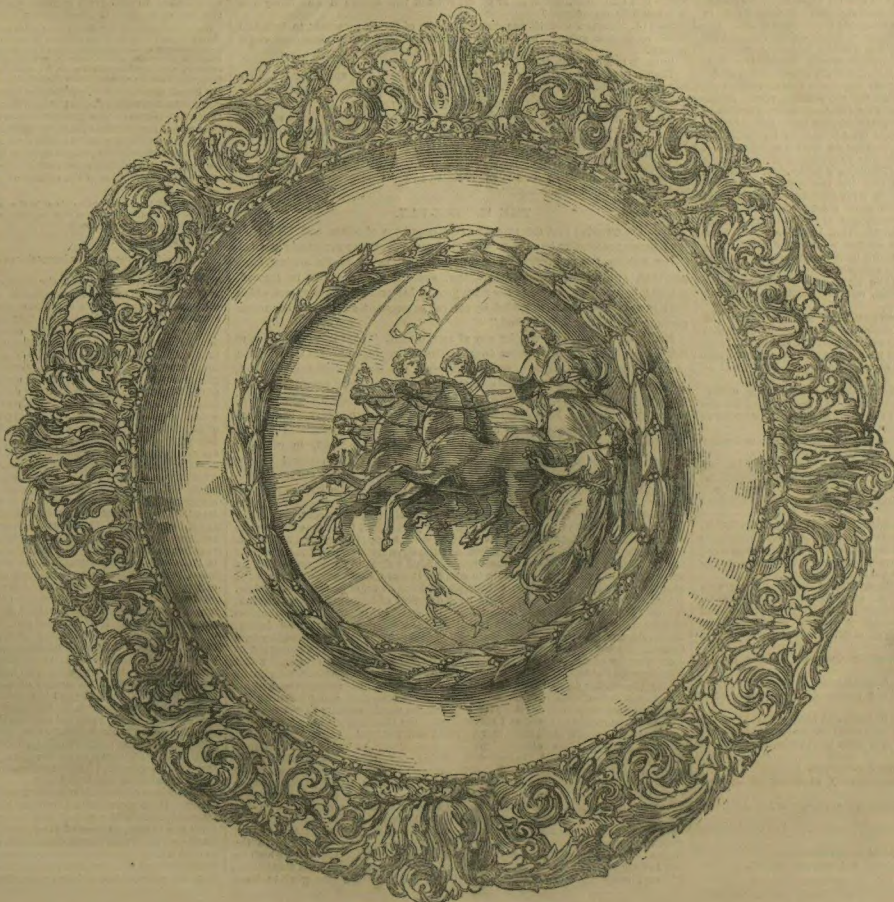
well if our merchants in India would afford similar encouragement to British built ships of this class, by making their shipments in them at increased rates where it is an object to ensure the arrival of their merchandise speedily at a market. This distinction would create an increased competition in the art of naval architecture, now rendered so essential to the maintenance of our mercantile naval supremacy, by the throwing open of our carrying trade to the shipping of all nations.

The Aberdeen clippers possess this advantage over their American rivals, viz. a combination of great carrying capacity with speed. The *Oriental*, being 1003 tons register American measurement (977 tons register English measurement), delivered 1118 tons of cargo from China; making the voyage from Hong-Kong to London in 87 days.

The *John Bunyan*, 465 tons register new measurement, delivers about 720 tons of cargo; making the voyage from Shanghai (three days' sail further than Canton) in 99 days.

The *Countess of Scofield*, 481 tons register new measurement, delivers about 700 tons of cargo; making the voyage in 103 days from Woosung to London, about 1000 miles further up the country than Canton.

The *Jane Pirie*, 427 tons register new measurement, delivered from Calcutta 597 tons of cargo. But, as yet, we have no opportunity of contrasting the speed and carrying capacity of these vessels and the American clippers from this port, the cargo being one of a much more trying nature to the ship than from China, which, being chiefly composed of teas and silk, is of the most favourable nature.



THE CROXTON PARK RACE PLATE.

CROXTON PARK RACE PLATE

THIS superb Prize was contested for on Wednesday week. It is a shield 26 inches diameter, the outer border composed of a rich Grecian frieze. The centre group, which is gilt, represents the "Chariot of Aurora," after Flaxman, R.A. This classic work has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co. (successors to the late B. Smith), Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Mr. SPOONER read extracts from "Tansard," to prove that the present Ministers, when not in office, had declared the income-tax unjust, unequal, and fraudulent.

Mr. RETKOLDS, intending to oppose the renewal of the income-tax, which he had supported on a previous occasion, explained the considerations whereon he had changed his mind.

LORD C. HAMILTON found that the vote for three years was equivalent to a renewal of the income tax to perpetuity, and called on the House to refuse it, unless some attempt were made to smooth away its injustice and inequality.

Mr. STURGEON also declined to vote for the tax in all its oppressiveness, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not be persuaded to modify.

SIR R. H. INCHUR urged various objections to the details of the income-tax, but he was not in the industrial class, and the remedies left all the evils it contained untouched. Believing that the finance chamber would not be able to give more relief to the industrial classes, he reluctantly consented to support them.

The House divided on Mr. Herries' Amendment.			
For the original motion	..	..	278
Against it	..	..	230
Majority	..	..	—48

The amendment was consequently lost.

Mr. DRAKE's amendment was read on the paper; but after some conversation it was agreed to table the debate upon that amendment on Friday. The purport of it is, the necessity of devoting the surplus to the relief of the owners and occupiers of land.

Mr. Hume repeated the notice he had given of an amendment for restricting the renewal of the income-tax to one year.

Mr. CORNWALL wished for some opportunity of taking the sense of the House upon the question whether the assessment of the tax could not be improved.

The report was then brought up and agreed to.

Mr. CORNWALL then moved and intimated that he had executed the Speaker's warrant in the case of Henry Edwards, a witness required to be in attendance before the St. Albans Election Committee.

On the motion of Sir G. GASE, it was ordered that the Sergeant-at-Arms should retain Henry Edwards in custody and produce him before the committee sitting on the St. Albans election whenever required.

Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

In the whole range of experience, there is nothing more worthy of commendation, more deserving honour, than the poor hard-working man, with a bare sufficiency of food to keep him in health, and of nothing to keep him in comfort, resisting daily and hourly the demands of nature and society, in order to save something for a time of sickness or distress, that he may be independent of his richer neighbour, and leave behind him some little provision for his decent interment, and for the assistance, however temporary, of his family. Few persons are aware, because our working population are continually censured in the mass for the excesses of a very small number, how largely this virtue is practised by them. From a little pamphlet just published,* we can state that the total number of societies to which the working classes contribute with this object is not less than 33,262, and the number of contributors less than 3,022,000. The aggregate capital of the whole is £11,860,000, and an annual income derived from these contributions, and interest on them, of no less than £4,980,000.

The great cause of all these failures is not actual extravagance of management, though some societies indulge in carved chairs and furred robes, like the Peers on the opening of Parliament; or dishonest defalcations, though some secretaries have been known to embezzle the funds. But the cause is, that no society can flourish. They all covenant to pay more than they receive. Exclusive of the title and loss augmentation of the sum paid in, by the interest it bears, a part of which must in all cases be absorbed by management, it is clear, that to insure it, a contributor must pay 12d.; but these societies have gone on the rule of promising to pay 12d. for 9d. received. The few who come first, or first fail sick, get the promised shilling, and the loss falls on the young, for these societies, as the rule, admit members at eighteen years of age and at thirty-five for the same payment, except a difference of a few shillings entrance-money. The more aged fall soonest sick, and the young have to pay for them. Thus the young are deceived, and often, by such a misfortune, are made careless and improvident, till they become paupers. All the rates of payment are made on the supposition that the society will live to the latter end of the century, and the promises made on these data are required by inexorable facts to be fulfilled. The managers understate past sickness and past disasters, and overrate future health and future prosperity. Hope guides their conduct, and the facts of the material world after a season convince them that the indulgence of hope is more dangerous in money matters than in love. The numerous bankruptcies of such societies have led to the latter day of the prophet, "I have dreamed a dream, and said, I will tell it." The dream has been multiplied, science, by a careful investigation of the past, now supplies an unerring rule for the future. By following that, by making each contributor, according to his circumstances, pay in proportion to the sum he on an average will have to receive, such societies may be established on a sure foundation, and the ventures of the poor, with the hopes of the rich, rendered vain by a false arithmetic. According to the pamphlet from which we have extracted these facts, the *Equitable Provident Institution* is founded on unerring data, and will really supply all the advantages some other societies have only promised. We have not seen its prospectus and its rules; but we have witnessed so many failures of similar societies making great promises, and having no means of fulfilling them, we were well willed to believe that we will not add one word to the common belief, that it is better than the worst of them.

* "Are Friendly Societies Safe?—No." A Lecture. By George Greig, Esq.—Houlston and Stoneman, Paternoster-row.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

"SHADE."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.
 This is an effective impersonation of that dark phase of privation which is not inaptly termed by the painter, in the Catalogue, "Shade." In that emphatic monosyllable, how great an amount of human suffering is expressed; how many blighted hopes and dreary prospects—the canker-worm of care, and the touching plaint of hunger, and wretchedness, and woe. The painter has here portrayed the sufferer with considerable power; she is clinging to the bar for that support which, perchance, the thoughtless crowd have refused her; for she is one of that vast number whom the poet has so vividly apostrophised:—

How many drink the cup
 Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
 Of misery. Sore pierced by wintry
 winds,
 How many shrink into the sordid hut
 Of cheerless poverty?

"THE ELEMENTS."—BY CLARKE
STANFIELD, R.A.

This highly poetic composition is from the collection of drawings by the Sketching Society, now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket. It represents a terrific scene of the warring elements; a magnificent city has its superb temples consumed by fire and overtopped by earthquake; the black storm rages in fearful contrast with the vivid conflagration; and the despairing people are tossed upon the tempestuous sea; altogether forming a picture of desolating fury, and abounding with masterly touches of the painter's art.

HARVEY DEMONSTRATING TO CHARLES I. HIS THEORY OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD. Painted by R. HANNAH. Engraved by HENRY LENOX. Published by Lloyd Brothers and Co.

This impressive picture has just been completed, in the highest style of line engraving, and presents a striking pictorial record of an incident in the life of a great man; it will serve to extend a knowledge of one of the most important discoveries in science, as well as to preserve in grateful memory one of the greatest benefactors of mankind.

Harvey, it will be recollected, was physician to Charles I., and was treated with regard and favour by his unfortunate Royal master; and the King's attachment to the arts and sciences contributed to promote and encourage the pursuits of the philosopher. Charles's passion for stag-hunting enabled him to supply the physician with animals for dissection; and the King and his suite are stated to have been frequent witnesses of Harvey's demonstrations.

The scene of the picture is Harvey's apartment in the palace. The King is seated in the front; the courtier who stands behind him, with his hand familiarly resting on the back of his chair, indicates the attachment and devotion of the cavaliers in those times of danger to the King. Behind the group are the skull and the nearly spent hour-glass. The Prince has suspended the perusal of Harvey's favourite author, for the greater excitement of his friend and tutor's demonstration. The courtier behind is permitting himself to be entertained by some of Harvey's opponents.



"SHADE."—PAINTED BY J. SANT.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Art's has taken great pains to preserve the likeness of Harvey, and was guided by his excellent portrait by Cornelius Jansen, in the College of Physicians. The picture is the property of Joseph Hodgson, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-Park, who has most kindly and liberally lent it to the publishers for the purposes of engraving.

Dowager Countess of Charleville, £12,000; Countess of Athlone, £12,000; A. M. Middleton, £40,000; W. Berrall, 30,000; Rev. J. Penrose, £30,000; Lord Stanley, £7000; W. Malton, £60,000; T. Guy, £20,000; Rev. J. T. Robinson, £25,000. The estates of Lord Nugent, the Hon. C. Vansittart, and the Hon. S. M. St. John have been administered to.

PRINTING IN OIL.

Mr. Kronheim, of Paternoster-row, has invented a new adaptation of lithography, which is designed for the Great Exposition, by which the *chef d'œuvre* of art may be transferred to engravings with their original colours. Each description of tint is transferred to its separate stone, and the requisite filling-in is effected by means of a chemical ink, and the desired shading accomplished. By the application of aqua-fortis a raised surface is caused, and then oil colours are made to pass over the stone by rollers, arrested, however, by the ink, which secures the needful amount of shading to the utmost nicety. The colours from the stones being then printed off upon paper, the exact tints are produced by printing one colour over the other; and thus an exact copy of the original picture is obtained. It may be added, that the invention is reduced to a certainty.

More than one copy of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross" is exhibited at Paternoster-row, as examples of the process, and the result is indisputable. The expense to the public of such a coloured engraving will, too, we understand, be cheap; while it serves almost the purpose of an original, the cost will scarcely exceed that of a common copy.

ENGLAND TO PARIS.

This route forms the subject of an extensive panorama, partly consisting of dissolving views, in which we have successively presented representations of the Russian fleet, Eddystone Light-house, Bay of Biscay, Bordeaux, city of Auch, Toulouse, Marseilles, St. Barb, Paris, the Place de la Concorde, and the Louvre. The pictures served for illustrations to a lecture delivered by Mr. John J. Clarke, who, in addition, introduced a series of experiments illustrative of the harmony of colours, and exemplified his theory by some dissolving views of pictures by the old masters.

LONDON TO AUSTRALIA.

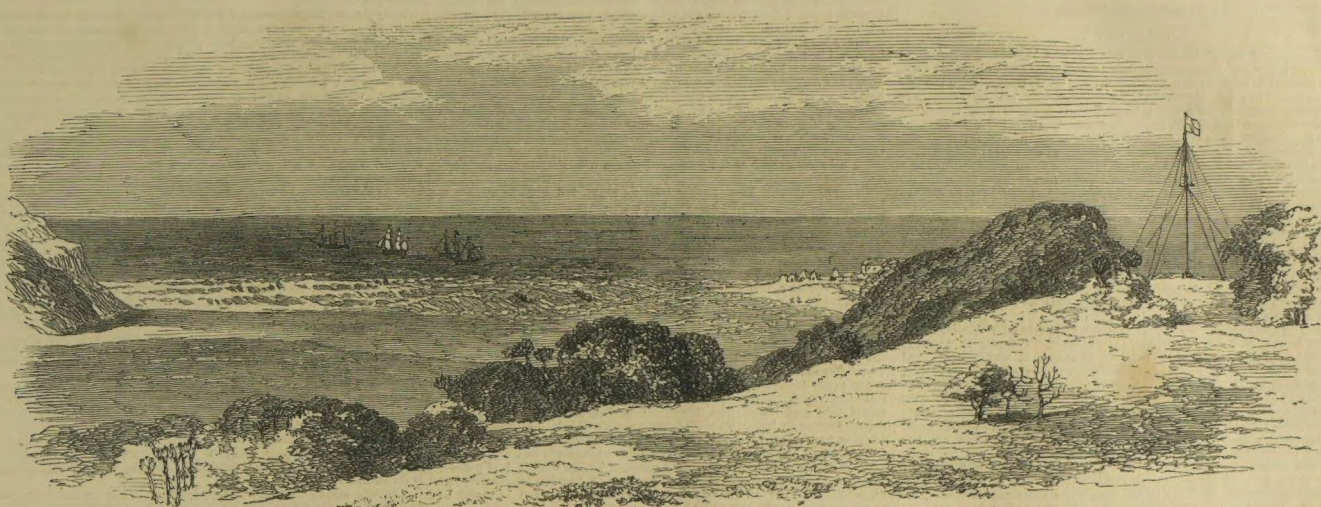
A series of dioramic views at the Hall of Illustration, High-street, White-chapel, is on a new principle, having a foreground moving at the same time as the canvas on which the pictures are painted. It describes the proposed Government route for emigrants from London to Australia; commencing at the railway station, Waterloo-bridge-road, and ending at the town and harbour of Sydney; and is fifteen feet high, and two thousand feet long. Among the many fine views that are exhibited we may particularly notice that of Southampton Docks and waters, the view of Lisbon, Cape Trafalgar, Malta, Mahmudie Canal, Boulae, Ceylon, Heads of Port Jackson, and Sydney. It is pleasant to see these means of instruction becoming as popular at the east end of the town as at the west. With such information held out to all classes the education of the million proceeds at a rapid rate; and the spread of intelligence will tend to the moral improvement both of society and the individual.

The estates of the following nobility, clergy, and gentry lately deceased have paid stamp duty on the amount of their personal property:—



THE ELEMENTS.—BY C. STANFIELD, R.A.

S K E T C H E S I N K A F F R A R I A .



THE BUFFALO MOUTH.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketches of the *Buffalo Mouth*, or *East London*, and *Waterloo Bay*, on the coast of Kaffraria, by Commander C. Codrington Forsyth, R.N., who served on shore with the army during the late war in that country. By his means, these places were surveyed and landings effected. Previous to which the whole of the stores had to be brought round by land from Algoa Bay, a distance of nearly two hundred miles (by waggons, at an enormous expence, each waggon costing Government at the rate of £1 per diem), through a most rugged country invested by large bodies of Kaffirs, who not unfrequently succeeded in cutting off the supplies.

The *Buffalo Mouth*, or *East London*, is within less than forty-five miles of King William's Town, and close to the scene of the present line of operations against the Kaffirs. No doubt, all the troops and stores will be landed there, which at times can be effected with ease; but it has happened that nothing could be got on shore for nearly a month. The entrance to the river is generally very shallow; a sand-bank extends from the eastern to within a few yards of the western shore. The country around is at present occupied by the Kaffirs of "Pato's" tribe, who, Sir Harry Smith says, "have promised to assist us in the war." The road to King William's Town is, in many places, very dangerous, the Kaffirs running close up to it giving good shelter to the Kaffirs lying in ambush, which they have been keen enough to take advantage of on several occasions: even at the Buffalo Mouth the landing was not effected without some sacrifice of life. The schooner *Gaika* parted from her anchors and was wrecked in the entrance of the river, and every soul perished; several boats were also swamped in the surf: during eight or nine months thirty men were drowned. The great advantage of this landing-place is, that it allows us to throw at once our troops, &c. into the very heart of the enemy's country.

Waterloo Bay (if bay it can be called) is on the eastern side of the Great Fish River, forty-five miles from Graham's Town, and twenty-three from Fort Peddie: it can scarcely be called an anchorage. In August, 1846, her Majesty's ship *Apollo*, Captain Ratcliff, was nearly lost here in attempting to land the 73d Regiment. The rollers set in during a calm. The ground being very foul, she parted all her cables. At this critical moment a light breeze sprang up, which enabled her to claw off the land. The 73d Regiment and their gallant colonel, Vandermulen, were thanked by his Grace the Duke of Wellington for their valuable services in assisting the crew in working the ship in her perilous situation.

FORT ARMSTRONG.

THIS Fort, engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the 15th ult., and prominent in the news just received from the seat of war, stands at the base of lofty mountains, on a natural rampart, formed by an indent of the Kat River, which flows in a serpentine course through a valley of much beauty, surrounded by stupendous mountains, whose outlines present the most grotesque forms, the most conspicuous being the Didinia Berg. Such is the altitude of the Didinia Berg, that it is distinctly visible from the top of Booth's-hill, a distance of upwards of eighty miles.

On attaining the summit of the rock upon which Fort Armstrong is erected, you discover a comfortable brick house—the only one at the post; this is the commandant's quarters, the other officers occupying wattle-and-daub huts. The position of this post is well chosen; for

though it is commanded by the adjacent hills, it is in other respects free from any danger from assault, and its proximity to the river protects it from the danger of being reduced from want of water. It was said by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, that "the finger of God was upon Major Arm-



ZULU WARRIOR.

strong (whose name it bears), of the Cape Mounted Rifles, when he selected this site for a fort.

The Fort consists of a brick-walled enclosure. It is entered by a wooden gate, where a sentry is always posted. It contains a magazine,

gun-shed, and guard-room. The armament consists of a 9-pounder iron gun and a 12-pounder howitzer. At the back of the Fort stands a martello tower upon a slight eminence. The garrison consists of a captain and 20 men of a line regiment, with a subaltern and twelve rank and file of the Cape Rifles, a bombardier and gunner of the Royal Artillery, a small detachment of Sappers, together with an officer of commissariat, and a staff assistant-surgeon and medical charge, this being an hospital station for sick soldiers. The stables for the horses of the Cape Mounted Rifles are well constructed: indeed, throughout all the stations in South Africa much greater care is bestowed upon the horses in this respect than upon the soldiers of all arms. A good waggon-road, of ten miles in length, winds along the most level portions of the country to the nearest port, called Eiland's River Port. Outside the village are kraals for their cattle, which graze upon the adjacent hills during the day, and are confined within enclosures of dried bushes at night, when a fire is always kept up to scare away the numerous varieties of wild beasts that usually take that period to prowl in the vicinity of the village in search of their food.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

CAPE Journals to the 10th of February have come to hand; but they add little information to that last received. No mention whatever is made of the movements and determinations of his Excellency Sir Harry Smith, or of Major-General Somerset. No engagement appears to have taken place between the colonial troops and the Kaffirs since our previous advices. Orders had been issued for a column of 2200 men, under Colonel Mackinnon, to move on Forts White and Cox on the 30th of January—the main object being to throw supplies into those places. Letters from Graaf-Reinet, to the 31st of January, speak of the alarming aspect of affairs in the divisions of Cradock and Somerset; but about 300 or 400 men would proceed immediately to the relief of the former, under Mr. S. Meintjes. News had come from Fort Armstrong, that the rebels had got possession of the buildings, except the tower, to which place all the loyal people had fled for refuge. These were hemmed in. Their sufferings had been great, and report said that they had been without provisions during three days. Measures were in train by the people of Fort Beaufort, assisted by the Fingoes, to effect their deliverance. Further accounts from Fort Hare state that the Fingoes were much exasperated at the atrocities of the Hottentot rebels. It was said that many of the latter had expressed a wish to return to their allegiance, and that Colonel Sutton had given them a few days to present themselves in Beaufort and deliver up their arms. It was further said that Jan Hermanns, eldest son of the late rebel chief, had requested to be permitted to come in; but whether the request had been complied with or not, was not known. It was stated, on what was considered good authority, that the Hottentots were very short of ammunition.

Cape Town papers of the 10th of February announce the relief of Forts Cox and White, which had been effected by the column commanded by Colonel Mackinnon. Just before the post left Graham's Town, an express arrived from Gen. Somerset, stating that a combined attack on Fort Beaufort was expected the following morning.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* of February 10 states, "The intelligence by yesterday's frontier post announces the relief of Forts Cox and White."



WATERLOO BAY.—GREAT FISH RIVER.

A STORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

BY AUGUSTUS MAHEW.

(Continued from page 282.)

CHAPTER VI.

SOMETHING BETTER THAN SILK-WEAVING.

It was a few hours had worked their evil in the weaver's home, they were also doomed to work their good. On the bed of suffering, with the lips close-pressed in pain, lay the crippled parent. By his side stood the sorrowing daughter, her breast inspired with a devotion that was ready for the struggles that should prove the greatness of her love. It was now that the miserable garter was to become the school of virtue; when the sick father should find his pain in gazing on the heroism of his child; when he should behold his Heaven for visiting him with an affliction that had brought into play virtues so patient and ennobling, that the heart should swell with admiration rather than sympathy, and feel that to pity so noble an act were to insult the magnanimity that prompted it.

Poor old man! it was now that all the noble principles that had made a hard toilsome life pleasant, came flocking to his aid, to soothe him in this bitter trial. As he saw his girl kneeling, weeping, by his side, he would try to comfort her, forgetting his own sufferings in the sorrow they occasioned in her love; and even when the muscles of his face would grow fixed with agony, he would still, with his gasps, endeavour to point out to his child the future blessings that would outweigh their present miseries.

As in the stillness of the night she watched by her father's pillow, she busied herself in forming the plans that were, for weeks to come, to enable her to support the old man, and to make his life a hard struggle; but then, those that love much can endure much. In feeling for his sorrows, she would learn to bear her own; and in her trials she would be buoyed up with the delight of knowing that each day would decrease her hardships whilst it increased and strengthened her virtue.

The room that had lately been so cheerful, was now silent with grief. A curtain had been fastened over the window, to shut out the light, and prevent the sick man from seeing the children, and the crackling of the fire. The little children, as if frightened with what they had seen, crept close to their father, who, deep in thought, sat nursing the baby by the fire. The loom was deserted, for fear that the noise should distress the sufferer; and, when any one moved about the room, it was done stealthily, stopping even if a board creaked, and listening in fear, lest the sick man was disturbed by it. Sometimes a gentle tap would come to the door, and Kitty, on tiptoe, would creep to open it an inch or two, and whisper to the kind neighbour how the patient fared. If the old man spoke a word, every one was instantly on the alert; and directly Kitty showed herself from behind the curtain, she was anxiously questioned as to what he had said. Then when the doctor came, how they would all creep to the bedside, and watch him as he examined the broken thigh. As he questioned the sufferer, they would hold their breath, for fear of losing a syllable of what was spoken. And when he, at last, told them the encouraging news, every face would brighten up, and they would attend him to the very bottom-most stair, as if in gratitude for the relief he had given them.

Tim Bradley had been making up his mind as to what sacrifice he could make to show his fondness for the old weaver. At length, one day, he beckoned Kitty to him.

"I've been going to last us for two days more," he said, in a whisper, "and I've been thinking that if I was to muffle the better the better, wouldn't shake him all. You see, as we shall wait every penny we can get hold on, it won't do to go taking another shilling. You see, miss," he continued nervously, "this is what has struck me—if my little ones ain't in the way," (he looked at her inquiringly)—"why, with his chance of work and mine too, I could keep the loom a-going all the week round, and it'd be pretty near the same thing as if we were at his point. Do you see, miss?"

She could scarcely answer him, for her lip quivered with emotion. What had he done to deserve so much kindness? People that she had once spoken to were now offering her kindnesses that only a long friendship could have expected. One had given her old linen for bandages; another had brought their only pillow; some had sent their children with offerings of tea and sugar; and now there was a friend beseeching her by looking words, to share his earnings with him. Oh! it was too much goodness, it was; and the tears filled her eyes as they sparkled with thankfulness.

The old man was right when he said that suffering was the creator of virtue.

But sickness soon empties a purse; and, although Tim's plan of muffle the head-bands was successful, still, work and save as they would, the drugget took nearly all their gains.

Kitty, who long since had finished the work that had been given her in trial, was anxiously waiting for an opportunity when the patient's health would permit her absence. At length, one day, after having stupefied Tim with directions as to what he was to do when the old man awoke, she ventured on the journey.

She found Mrs. Lucas and her room in just the same state as on her last visit. The lady herself, to be sure, was not in quite such a good humour.

"Why, ma taring," said the Jewess, in answer to an inquiry as to her health, "putt'ly, putt'ly, ma poor legs is dreadful bad about de calf. Ah! monish won't pay good health, in spite of de advertisements. Constitushuns sint like tradesfolk; ven vonce they are broke, all de monish and compassions in de world 'ont set dem up again."

She looked into the fire with an air of patient suffering, and slowly shook her head for a second or two.

"Have to prong to coat, ma tear. If te dont work quicker, ma pet, you vont earn te tripping you cats on yer pread—pon ma vord you vont, ma taring." As she was putting on her spectacles, to look at the coat Kitty handed to her, she said coquettishly, "Ma eyes sint so fine as dey used to be, ma pet. Dey's at least dirty per cent. vorse, ma tear; and even ten, I take half to amount in spectacles."

Kitty stood tremblingly watching her face as she examined the work. She had taken such pains with it, that she felt almost certain that no fault could be found with it.

"Oh! I dis vil never to; never, ma pet!" said the lady, still poring over the coat. "It's too good—much too good! You would ruin to business. Tey would never wear it. Ah! yer must work quicker, ma pet."

The girl assured her that she would. The next should be made so badly, that Mrs. Lucas should be delighted with it; but the lady only shook her head.

"I shouldn't have to face to take it in," she said, "only tey might keep it as a shampile. It's fit for a glass case, it is. Tear, tear! you vill ruin me, you vill."

Kitty again tried to quiet her fears. She would even make another one on trial. This pacified Mrs. Lucas, who lost no time in taking advantage of the offer.

Then came the old question of the security. This seemed to be the most difficult matter to arrange of. The fact was, that Mrs. Lucas did a little business in the money-lending line, and by exacting a security from each of "her girls," she had been able to raise the fund she traded upon. She shook her head, until her earrings looked as if they would fly from her ears. Kitty was in despair. She told the tale of her father's illness, and pleaded her case as pathetically as she could. But the earrings only swung about more violently than before. At last the lady appeared to be melting under the warmth of the girl's manner, and in the end the matter was arranged by Kitty consenting to be docked one-third her earnings, to make up for Mrs. Lucas's loss in not boarding with her.

"It makes ma heart bleed, ma tear, to do it," said the old hag in a whining voice, "putt'ly I must live, ma pet. Von of ma gals has left me, and I could find plenty to take her place. Put as you say your father is so bad, y' I must give yav. Put you must make me another coat, yer know, for nothing. I shall lose y' put, I suppose I must give yav."

Every day the old aunt seemed to be gaining strength. His daughter had told him of the work she was doing, and she would sit at the foot of the bed, plying her needle, and chatting with her father, whilst Tim was hard at work, velvet weaving. He as yet had not been far out in his conjecture. Between the two houses they worked for, the loom had not been idle a single day. Kitty found, too, that after a month's practice, she had become such a clever seamstress, that by working early and late she could make as much as four shillings a week. It wasn't much, to be sure, but their housekeeping was not much either; and the help, small as it might be, was not to be despised.

But it seemed as if they were doomed to be unfortunate. The work Tim had until now been so successful in obtaining, ceased suddenly. There was a stand-still in the trade, and upwards of three hundred weavers were thrown out of employment.

"It's a sad thing," said Tim, after he had told her the bitter news; "it's a sad thing; and, though I am promised the very first work there is, there's no tellin' when it may come. May be to-morrow, may be in a month or two."

However, fortunately, Kitty did not lose courage. She rose with the difficulty—it only spurred her on to greater exertion. Let her work as hard as she would, there would still be a vast difference in the weekly revenue; but, if the day was not long enough, she must take from the night—that was all.

Every morning Tim walked to the warehouse, "to try his luck," as he called it, and every evening would come back with empty hands, and a careworn look on his face, that, smile as he would, was always uppermost. Then his only employment was to help Kitty as well as he could—get her thread ready, wax it, and bungle at the window for ten minutes trying to thread the next needle. Then Kitty's laugh, like the rich rick of a canary, would set the old man laughing, making a curious compound of faces as his leg gave him twinge after twinge; and the children would point at their father, who rolled the thread in a long black point and tilted at the poor needle's eye with the vigour of a prize-fighter.

To mend matters, Tim, having nothing to do, fell head over ears in love with Kitty. After he had got some half-dozen needles ready, with knots in the thread as big as cricket-balls, he would sit opposite to her without speaking a word, looking at the girl as she jerked the needle through her work. He could scarcely keep himself, and yet he was thinking of supporting a wife. This is often the case among the poor. Many a bridegroom has had to borrow the coat he was married in, his own having been pledged to obtain enough to pay the wedding fees. Poor things! they find a comfort in having some one to struggle with them—their sorrows grow lighter for being shared. The rough road is easier to travel over in company; it is when you are alone that you begin to flag and feel lost.

There was something that appealed to the heart in seeing the poor seamstress as she sat singing over her work, her long curling hair swinging at every stitch she took, her face so joyful, that to look in it was to feel encouraged. Not a sigh, not a murmur would escape her, but she would talk and laugh with the children that followed her about the room, clinging to her gown with fondness. To think, too, that it was her thin hand that earned the bread that nourished her sick father, and shrank from the thought of a miserably as if the thread in a long black point and tilted at the poor needle's eye with the vigour of a prize-fighter.

"It will never do," thought Tim to himself, after a week had passed, "for me to remain idle. Our savings will not last the longer for it," so, without saying a word, he took his hat and went out in search of any work that would bring in a penny or two.

He had scarcely gone, when there came a low nervous tap at the door. It was Joe, the pigeon-fancier, who crept in, holding in his hand a couple of pigeons.

"I have brought 'em to you, miss, for the old gentleman," he said, holding them up by the legs; "they're as fat as prize 'uns; if I hadn't a killed 'em, they'd a died of blood to the head they would. If you put 'em in about a gallon of liquor, they makes slap up broth, as strengthening as a cross-beam, they is? Tim got into work yet, miss?"

"Not yet, Joe," she answered, as she took the plump birds. "They are as fat as prize 'uns, Joe, I don't know."

"Never a word, miss; never a word. Why don't Tim try the Docks? he might get a bit o' portering. Vill you tell him of it, miss? Thanks, good bye. The pigeons is all out taking the air, and ne'er a person to holler. Good bye." And he shot off as nimbly as a water.

Old Lamere was surprised when his daughter brought in his dinner. As he looked at the brown bird, with the gray hissing on its breast, his eyes opened wide in wonder.

"Where did you get it from, Kit?" he asked, as she fed him, still lying on his back.

"They're a present from Joe. Isn't it kind of him?"

"It is, indeed. Eh! my word, it is delicious, to be sure," he said, turning the meat over in his mouth; "delicious! They're as sweet and full of gravy as peaches. Delicious!"

"After a few mouthfuls, he said, in a sickly voice, "No more, thank you. You shall eat the remainder."

"Just one little bit, now," said the girl, coaxingly, as she forced it into his mouth.

"There now. After this, not a mouthful, not a mouthful."

"Oh! I do take this little wee bit off the breast. Only look how nice it is."

"Well, then, if I do, you won't give me another morsel?"

"Oh! no, this beautiful piece of brown?" Oh! yes, miss now;

and a dear father!" and she held it so prettily that he couldn't refuse.

And so she went on, begging and praying, until the old man tried to be angry.

"Now mind you eat the remainder, Kit," he said, as she took his plate behind the curtain. "If you don't, I'll never forgive you. Are you eating? Let me hear your lips smack them. Smack them loud, or, upon my word, I'll be angry. I'll never forgive you to again if you're deceiving me."

"Oh! it is delicious! Dear, dear! how nice!" she answered, as if in ecstasy over the piece of bread-and-butter she held in her hand.

"There's a good girl, there's a good girl!" said the old man, quite satisfied. And so was Kitty, for she had now pigeon enough to last her father for some time.

As Tim, he did not know what to do. He wandered up and down the streets, scarcely caring where he went. He kept a sharp look-out, though, in case a job offered. If he could earn a loaf to take home to his children, that was all he wanted. The bread he ate at old Lamere's stuck in his throat, for he felt that Kitty's labour was too severe, for an idle man to live upon it. In Bishopsgate-street he earned two pence, and it hadn't yet struck twelve.

A gentleman, who was going to the Docks, came along. As it was plunging on the pavement, Tim rushed forward and knelt at its feet. It was as much as he could do to keep it down; and, had the weaver known the danger, he wouldn't, perhaps, have acted as he did. As it was, the gentleman was so pleased, that, as the carriage rolled off, he threw him a small paper parcel from the window.

"It may be half-a-crown," thought Tim, as he caught it. However, it was only two pence.

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"Me, noble captain, me; ain't got no mother, s'elp me, noble captain!" shouted one. "Me, noble gen'ral, me! try the little arrow, noble gen'ral!"

They pushed the unfortunate foreigner about so, that he seemed quite alarmed. In his confusion, his foot caught against a cable, and, if Tim had not stepped in, he would have fallen. But in putting out his hands to save himself, his box had slipped to the ground, and was soon whipped up by one of the boys, who made off with it as fast as he could. The foreigner, believing the lad to be one of the celebrated London thieves, wrung his hands in fear, as he shouted "Voleur! voleur!" Tim gave chase, and, as the pier was crowded, soon caught the boy and rescued the treasure. It was enough; and the gentleman, in his gratitude, placed himself under the weaver's protection, and in a short time was in a cab. Bradley held out his hand to be paid, and the foreigner, laughing till he showed all his teeth through his thick moustache, drew his purse. Pointing first to the brass-bound box, and then to the weaver, he took out a piece of gold and gave it him, intimating, by a kind of pantomime, that it was a reward for having saved his property.

By Jove, it pays better now weaving," said Tim. "I'll just visit this spot again, till further notice."

The half-sovereign was soon tied in his handkerchief, and, with a heart as light as a Jew's orange, he made for Spitalfields. By the time he had reached it, his stomach reminded him that he had not eaten anything all day long. "Well, don't grumble," he said, addressing himself, "and I'll treat you to something handsome. You must be tired of bread, so just wait a bit."

He turned down the street, as if he knew the road well, and the door of a small public-house was soon sent swinging back clattering against the wall.

"There's a match-a-going on in the parlour," said the landlady, as she pumped at the beer-engine. "Mr. Crumpley has wagered his bird agin Mr. Guichard's. They do say it will be a rare struggle—the best this season."

Among the bird-catching weavers of Spitalfields, there is an odd sort of emulation as to whose call-bird will "jerk" the longest, whilst it is singing. Of course, the oftener it will jerk, the more valuable the bird is for snaring others.

Tim was trying to resist the temptation, when suddenly the waiter opened the parlour-door, letting out a gush of laughter and shouting that decided him.

"They're only waiting for a bit of candle, mum," the waiter said. "Bring in your bread and cheese directly, Mr. Bradley; there'll be raport: pot of porter I think you said—very good, sir; and as the waiter entered the parlour, he added, "Tim's been and pawned the loom, I suppose."

In a small room, so clouded with tobacco smoke that it was like looking through a heavy Scotch mist, were assembled about forty rough, unshaven weavers, many of them without coats, having just stepped over the wall to see a match. Nearly every man who fancied himself aware of the bet that had been made, for it was got up at the last Saturday night's meeting, when the attendance was always full. It appeared that Crumpley was a perfect stranger to all present. He was a weaver and a bird-catcher from Stockport, and had dared to walk his call-bird against Guichard's, which was the champion of Spitalfields.

Against the walls of the room, in the places usually consecrated to the various portraits and fighting sketches, were crowded close together several small square boxes, each with its stuffed bird, till the sides of the room seemed covered with nests of pigeon-holes that had been usurped by linnets and canaries. The birds—the D'Orsay portraits—chiefly presented their profiles. Their legs and beaks were highly varnished, and many of the canaries were showing their bright red tongues. Over the door was placed a handsome mahogany case, with bits of moss growing in glass jars out of the back of it. The birds stood at attention, each on its proper spot, as formally as if they belonged to some feathered corps de ballet. A little green linnet, fiercely mounting guard in its sentry-box, seemed, by the gold letters on the glass front, to have been the heroine of her day. Her name was "Jenny;" and on the 24th July, 1819, she beat Mr. Thomson's "Never-say-die." But poor "Jenny" was clearly a martyr to moths, and had suffered so severely in her talons, wings, that, despite her victory, her appearance was far from interesting.

At a table at the end of the room were the owners of the rival birds; each with their linnet hidden under a handkerchief. Occasionally the little things would chirp and answer each other, as if impatient for the fray. The whole room was engaged in a discussion on the relative virtues of the combatants, and, according to all accounts, Crumpley stood no chance of victory.

"I've seed Guichard's 'Bobby' give a hunnard and heighly jerks in a quarter of an 'our. I've seed him do it with these eyes," said one of the weavers, who was offering two pots to one all over the room; "as quick as a hammer, it was."

After an umpire had been appointed, the match began. A small piece of candle, an inch in length, was lit, and the bird who should jerk the oftener, the more was to be the victor.

The handkerchiefs were now removed, and the two little square green cages placed opposite each other, with the light shining between them. Their masters tried to encourage the little things on; but they only shook their feathers and looked at the candle with their heads on one side, like a schoolboy at his copy-book.

The stranger's linnet was the first to begin. This was taken as a good sign.

"Three pints to a pot on Guichard's," shouted one.

"Done!" answered another, taking him up sharply.

"I'll stake five pints to four on stranger," roared a third.

"Throw in a glass of gin, and I'll have at you."

"Taken!" cried three at once.

Crumpley's bird was now off in style. The room rang with its notes; they were so high and clear, that when left off suddenly, the stillness of the room was curiously oppressive. The stranger's eyes brightened, as if sure of victory. But the rival linnet seemed now to be waking up. His master was encouraging him, chirping to him, and using all kinds of endearments. All at once its wings began to flutter, its little throat swelled, and note after note came pouring out as fast as the weaver could mark them down. Crumpley's linnet was soon at work again, and, between the two, the noise was so excessive, that anything else seemed soundless. The door slammed to without a bang, and, though men shouted to each other, it was heard no more than a whisper.

The candle was wasting away, and the scene grew more and more exciting. Both linnets were in full song. Their masters were bending over them, urging them on. Never was a race-course more full of interest. The spectators pressed on to the table, their eyes and mouths wide open, each one trying to catch a glimpse of the little rivals. They were nearly equal—never far from a bang, and, though men shouted to each other, it was heard no more than a whisper.

Suddenly, Crumpley's face darkened. He beat the air with vexation. To think that, just as

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PIANOFORTES for SALE or HIRE, at
CHAFFELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.—A large stock of New and Second-hand PIANOS, by Erard, Broadwood, Collard, &c., for Sale or Hire. Instruments by less reputed makers at the lowest prices. Any one hiring a Piano for not less than one year can, if desired, choose a perfectly new instrument from the factories of any of

DIATONIC FLUTE.—By Royal Letters
Patent.—This instrument is now constructed so as to produce three perfect middle C's without any additional mechanism. Amateurs may hear it played by Mr. Richardson; and in the provinces by Mr. Pratten (at M. Jullien's concert); Messrs. Nicholson, Leicester; Percival, Liverpool; Creed, Royal Manchester; Bykes, Leeds; Jackson, Hull; Coram, Bristol; Clare, Bedford, &c. Descriptions of this

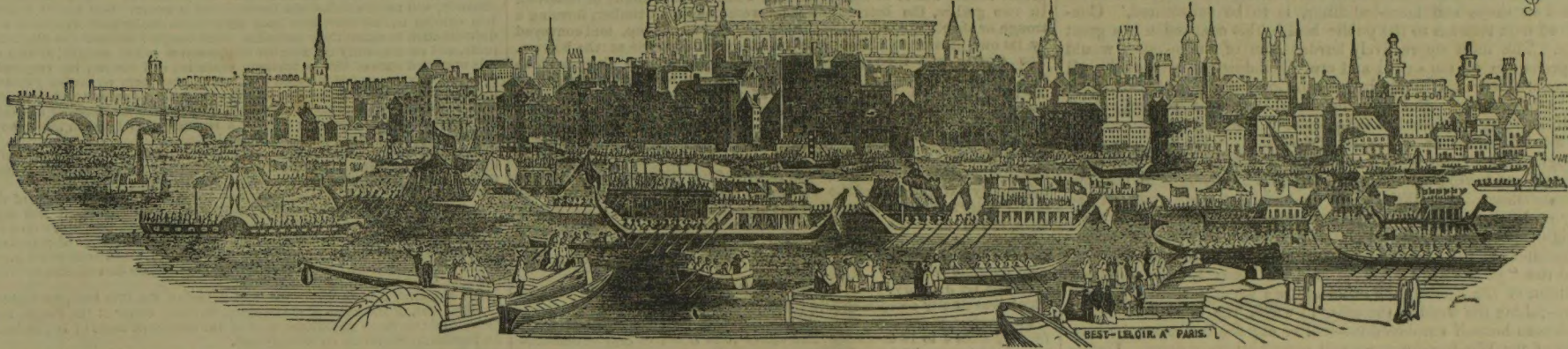
HOMOGOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, the most extensive Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe. The original and excellent preparation, combining, in an eminent degree, the pureness, nutritive and digestive properties of the Cocoa, with the most delicate and palatable aroma of the fresh nut, is prepared under the most able Homoeopathic advice, with the matured skill and experience of TAYLOR BROTHERS, the inventors. A delicious and wholesome beverage to all, it is a most essential article of diet, and especially adapted to

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-SUPPLEMENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 478.—VOL. XVIII.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS. }

THE AMENDED BUDGET AND THE INCOME-TAX.

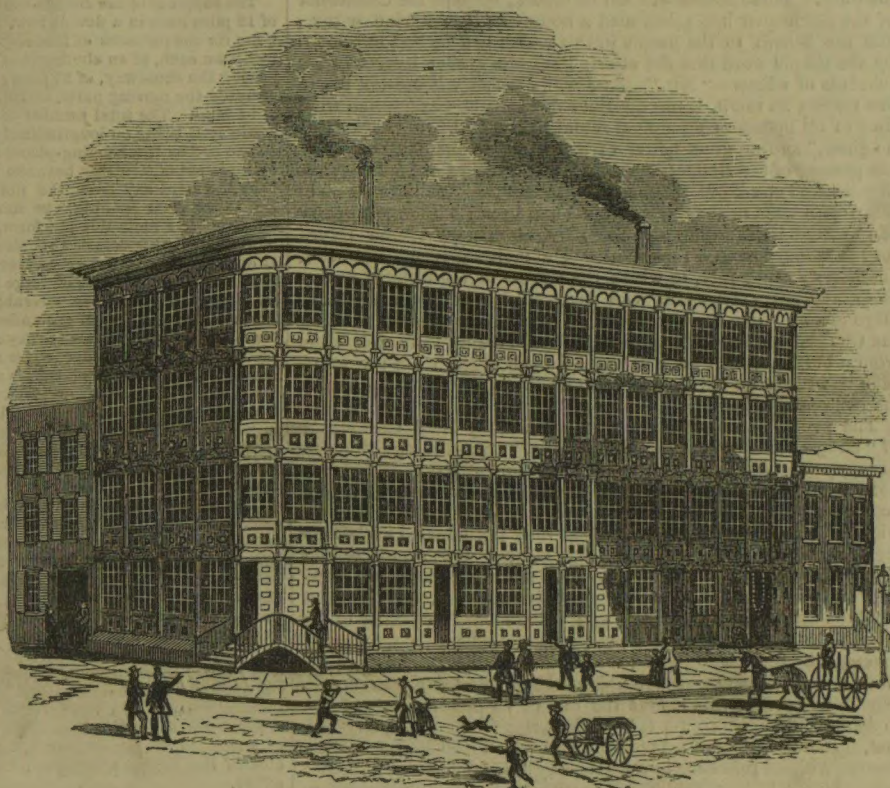
THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has amended his intolerable Budget, and patched it into a tolerable one. The House of Commons, with no great love either for the Minister or for his financial projects, has so far yielded its confidence to him as to affirm, by a majority of 278 against 230, that the Property and Income-tax, which expired on the 5th of April, should be re-imposed upon the country for another period of three years. The Executive and the Legislative powers are therefore to be considered as once more in harmony with each other upon the great and essential question of Finance, and to have no differences except on matters of detail. It so happens, however, that these matters of detail are of such urgent public importance—notwithstanding the political complications which render it inexpedient for the Protectionists to come into office, or for the Whigs to go out—as to demand for the Budget a more rigid scrutiny than men in Parliament seem disposed to give it.

The Protectionists, with a view to the ultimate adoption of their policy by the next Parliament, resolved to oppose the re-imposition of the Income-tax. They allege, what all men feel, that it is an unfair and oppressive burden—that it was placed upon the neck of the property and income of the country for a specific purpose—that that purpose has been fulfilled—that there exists a surplus of revenue over expenditure—and that, therefore, it ought to be forthwith repealed to such an extent as the surplus will allow. Such was the sense of the motion of Mr. Herries on Monday night. The Government, on the contrary, maintained that, although the tax was grievous, it was necessary; that the purpose for which it was imposed was still incomplete; that the remission of import duties, which, without a Property-tax, could not have been effected, had operated so advantageously as to justify further experiments in the same direction at the same cost; and that, therefore, the Income-tax ought to be retained. The House of Commons, to

this extent, agreed with the Ministry; and the Protectionists have been told in a decisive manner that the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel is not to be reversed; and that not even the unpopularity and injustice of the Income-tax, as at present levied, are sufficient handles to screw the country back again from a system of partial Free Trade into one of Protection.

But although, by this division, the Ministers have settled matters with their Parliamentary opponents, they have not settled matters with the country, and their Budget remains open to criticism, and, it is to be hoped, to amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing it, expended much time and trouble in declaiming against the cruelty and injustice of breaking faith with the public creditor, and broke heaps of straw lances against the imaginary giant of a National Repudiation, which was not present to any one's fancy but his own, and which had no existence even in his own sober thought. Our over-prudent and over-scrupulous Minister thinks it right, it would appear, that the nation should begin to pay off the capital of its debt, and would rather devote his surplus to this

purpose than to any other. When the Funds are at 96½, he would rather pay a million or two borrowed when the Funds were



THE FIRST CAST-IRON HOUSE ERECTED AT NEW YORK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE.—VIEW TOWARDS MOUNT DROMEDARY, HOBART TOWN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

at 78. than repeal such taxes as the Excise duty upon paper, and many others which impede the industry of the people. The policy, not to say the downright folly, of such an investment of the surplus, is apparent to every man who is engaged in any trade, profession, or business in the country, but is not visible to the consummate wisdom of Sir Charles Wood.

But Sir Charles, retaining all the while his own conviction, that the present generation should bear all its actual taxation, not simply to pay the interest of the debt, which it can afford to do, but the capital, which it cannot, has so far yielded to the voice of public opinion as to consent to some reduction of the public burdens. The Window-tax is to be abolished, and a House-tax of ninepence in the pound on the rental on private houses, and of sixpence in the pound on shops and farm-buildings, is to be substituted. Considered with relation to the public health, this concession is a great boon. The most oppressively burdensome of house-taxes would be preferable to the stupid and cruel Window-tax, and so far all classes will be ready to admit that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has acted wisely. But why he should, in this respect, claim credit as being the friend of the people, "in the ordinary sense of the word," we are at a loss to understand. "He had," he said, "sought to give the masses cheap food and cheap clothing, and, those objects having been accomplished, he had sought to improve their dwellings. For their sakes he had, last year, reduced the duty on bricks, and this year he had proposed to reduce that upon foreign timber and upon windows; and when that should be accomplished, he should consider that he had closed his career well." That the "people" are much, if any, the better for the peddling abolition of the Excise duty on bricks, we greatly doubt; or that they—taking the word in the sense in which the right honourable gentleman himself employed it—will be any the better for the abolition of the Window-duty, we still more positively deny. Unfortunately, the great mass of the "people" of these realms live in houses too small to be taxable. Even the Window-duty—which only fixed itself on houses having more than eight windows or openings—allowed the dwellings of the multitude to go free; and hundreds of thousands of houses or hovels were built for their occupation, with less than that number of windows, on purpose to avoid the duty. These houses will not be rebuilt, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer has substituted a house-tax for a window-tax; and the benefit to the people in this respect will be best expressed by the simple word that the utterly bankrupt trader inserts in his schedule of effects—"NIL." And while the new house-tax has in this respect no merit, it has a serious defect in the exemption from duty of all houses of an annual rental below £20. "There needs no ghost," and no great power of prophecy, to predict, that after the passing of the Budget, the rental of £20 houses will fall one shilling, and no more. If the masses of the people were the owners of their own houses, this exemption would be a boon; but house property of this kind is owned by rich men, and often pays a better return for the money invested than houses of a more expensive character. Instances are not rare, in which the owners of the filthiest courts, lanes, and alleys, swarming with vice, crime, and beggary, derive large incomes from such property. They will have reason to thank the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his liberality in freeing them from a burden which he has imposed upon others; but the gratitude will rest with them, and not extend to any other section of the community.

The people of this country were accused by Lord Castlereagh of "an ignorant impatience of taxation." Succeeding Ministers have repeated the complaint; and Sir Charles Wood, if he have not exactly expressed it in words, has shown—on more than one occasion since he has held the post which he is incompetent to hold with honour or efficiency—that he has fully participated in the feelings of his predecessor. The truth is, that the people of this country do not, and never did, object to a fair and necessary taxation, and are only impatient of it when it is unjust, and prevents the due expansion of their trade and industry. The justice of the principle of a direct tax upon property and income is universally conceded by those who pay it; and it is only the obstinacy of the Government, which persists in confounding realised property with precarious income, that causes the tax in its present shape to be so hugely unpopular. So fair is the principle of a property-tax, that, if the Government proposed to extend it to all incomes whatsoever, without reference to the arbitrary line of £150 per annum drawn by Sir Robert Peel, the country would cheerfully consent to the burden, upon two conditions. The first would be, that a difference should be made between realised property and uncertain income; and the second, that the large revenue thus raised should be used as Sir Robert Peel proposed to use it, in untaxing the necessities of life, and in removing impediments to the profitable employment of the people. It is because Sir Charles Wood is not equal to this task, that we object so strongly to his amended Budget, and consider it to be—although much superior to his first financial abortion—utterly unsuited to the wants of the people, and to the state of the country at the present time. It is in vain for him to boast that his principle has been to benefit the mass of the working classes, "remembering that Government was instituted for the advantage of the many, and not of the few;" or to assert that this has been the key of all his acts, and that he has never sought to study class interests. He has egregiously failed as a financier; and the sooner he retires into a position in the Ministry better suited to his talents, the better for the Ministry, and the better for the country. He has no business to talk of paying off a fraction of a farthing in the pound of the National Debt, when a quarter of a million of people are deprived of remunerative employment by the Excise duty on paper, and when, perhaps, as many more are prevented from getting work by the Excise duty on soap. He has no business to retain the Income-tax without at least attempting to make it just; and he has no right to call or think himself an able and wise Minister, when a surplus, which would have been another man's opportunity, has only proved to him an annoyance and an embarrassment.

IRON HOUSE-BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

ALTHOUGH the construction of houses with iron originated in England, the Americans appear to have stolen a march on our specimens of this novel mode of building. Several cast-iron houses, we learn, have recently been erected in New York, some of which are as high as seventy feet from the street pavement to the roof. Some are of handsome design, and so contrived that a house can be removed at pleasure.

We have engraved the great Iron-house Factory in New York, described as "the first Cast-iron House erected and invented by James Bogardus, builder of Cast-iron Houses, and manufacturer of the Eccentric Mill, &c., corner of Centre and Duane-street." It consists of four floors: the windows are slightly recessed; between each is a column, supported by a kind of fascia; the upper floor being surmounted with a bold entablature. The panels throughout the building bear the Transatlantic star-embell.

A Correspondent, who has just returned from New York, states that the price of Iron House-building in that city is about £26 per ton; whereas the cost is less than half that sum in England.

Among the large specimens shipped last year, was a large hotel for Fort Natal; two spacious houses for California, from Manchester; and another for the new land of gold, from Birkenhead, in one of the rooms of which 200 persons could dine.

BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE AT HOBART TOWN.

THIS Bridge has lately been constructed across the river Derwent, in Van Diemen's Land, and serves to connect the line of communication between Hobart Town and Launceston, which had previously been effected by a tedious, and at times a dangerous, ferry. The river is spanned to a length of 2000 feet by an earthen embankment or cause-

way, which was constructed by the gangs of refractory prisoners during the administration of Sir George Arthur. Early in 1847 Messrs. Thomson and Blackburn submitted designs for the bridge to the Government, when their tender to perform the work for £6800 was accepted. The remainder of the year was spent in procuring timber, most of which is whole—that is, each piece has been a separate tree; and when it is known that upwards of one thousand such timbers, exclusive of the sawn timbers of small scantling, have been consumed in the structure, many of them from 70 to 100 feet long, and procured chiefly from the Dromedary Mountain, at a level of 1500 feet above the sea, and seven miles from the works, the amount of labour and skill which has been employed in procuring them will be in some degree estimated.

The works were of the most laborious description. First, roads had to be cut into the gullies on the steep sides of the mountain, where the proper timber was to be found; so that when felled it might be removed. In two gullies, the bottom and sides were lined with timber, forming a trough or shoot, into which the timber was laid at the top, and conveyed by its own gravity to a level shelf on the mountain side at the bottom. The timber was then placed on carriages and drawn along a steep and irregular road for about one mile, to another shoot made on the face of a very steep spur of the mountain: here the trees were dislodged from their carriages and placed in the shoot; and again set in motion and carried by their own gravity to the bottom of this second shoot, a distance of half a mile, and through a level of about 800 feet. The passage of the trees down these shoots has been described as a very grand sight. They were then on a road sufficiently flat to admit of the working of bullocks, who conveyed them to the water's edge, a further distance of about three miles, whence they were towed by boats to Bridgewater, a distance of about three miles still further. But to get them to the boats it was necessary to cut a channel through a mud flat of about half a mile, so as to procure a sufficient depth of water.

On the 1st January, 1848, the works were commenced at the Bridge, which was finally completed and opened on the 26th April, 1849.

The bottom of the river across its whole width is composed of mud, varying from 5 to 15 feet deep, and under it is a bed of clay of unascertained thickness. The depth of the water, in the channel, or deepest part of the river, is from 20 to 25 feet.

The anticipated difficulty of the work lay in driving the piles so that they should not shift their position; but, after a month or so, they became perfectly firm and stiff, the clay bed in which they were placed adhering close to them; it, in the first instance, having been disturbed by the process of driving. In nearly all instances, the depth of driving was 40 feet, and in some as much as 60 feet.

The supports of the Bridge consist of 20 piers, 8 feet broad, composed of 12 piles each in a double row, 10 of which carry the platform, and 2 are for the purposes of fender-piles. The intervals form 22 bays, of 32 feet span each, of an abutment of 25 feet long, on the southern end adjoining the causeway, of 25 piles; and on the northern end, of a pier, carrying the moving parts, or rolling bridge, of 100 feet long, consisting of 98 piles. The total number of piles driven in the Bridge is 363. The roadway is borne on longitudinal beams, five in breadth, carried from end to end by the heading-pieces secured on the piles, and strengthened by a system of strutting between the several bays or openings.

At the third bay from the northern shore, which has been made 35 feet in the clear opening, the navigation of the river is secured by the adoption of a moveable platform, or rolling bridge, which is readily removed, whenever occasion requires, to allow a vessel to pass through. It opens in the following manner:—On the pier provided for the purpose are fixed a series of large flange wheels, carried on strong timber framing; upon these the moveable part of the Bridge is run in or out, iron rails being fixed on the underside of the longitudinal beams, which traverse upon the wheels as they turn. The space which is thus occupied by the rolling bridge, when run in, is filled up, when it is run out or across the opening, by platforms upon wheels, working laterally on railways at each side, right and left. The breadth of the roadway through these moving parts is considerably narrowed, being only 12 feet, and admitting but of one vehicle to pass at a time. The method adopted for moving this Bridge is by powerful crab winches fixed on the framing below, and working moveable toothed racks, which draw the platforms apart.

The rolling bridge is formed by large timber trusses placed on either side, and further strengthened or stiffened by suspension chains from a centre tower or framing erected on the Bridge for the purpose. A double row of fender piles is driven (in addition to those already described as belonging to the Bridge) at this opening, extending up and down the stream for a distance of 175 feet, upon which is placed a stage, which answers the purpose of a towing or guiding-path for vessels while passing through the opening.

The length of the Bridge from the end of the causeway to the northern shore is 1010 feet, with a breadth of roadway of 24 feet. The height of the roadway above the highest high-water mark is 9 feet, while the greatest variation in the level of the neap tide is about 5 feet. The whole work, extending to a length of 3310 feet, or nearly three-quarters of a mile, is the largest ever attempted in the Australian colonies. The cost of the Bridge completed, including incidental expenses, has been £7580.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMAND OF THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.—Major-General Wood, C.B., proceeds by the packet of the 17th instant to Barbadoes, to assume the command of the troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Captain G. Black, half-pay Retired Staff Corps, is to be retained in his present appointment as military secretary; and it is rumoured that Captain Deshon, of the 48th, will proceed with him as aide-de-camp.

THE CANTEN AT THE HORSE-GUARDS.—We announced a short time since that the canteen at the Horse-Guards had been abolished, and the rooms appropriated for the use of the recruiting department. We now find that the field-officers of the Foot Guards, who had a vested interest in the letting of the building, are to receive a compensation of £312 for the ensuing year, for the loss sustained on account of rent.

Captain Tulloch will leave England on the 12th instant, for Canada, for the purpose of becoming superintendent of the pensioners resident in North America. The Commander-in-Chief has declined to promote him to a majority, but has no objection to local rank being conferred upon him.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland has been pleased to approve of the county of Mayo, in the Dublin district, being added to the Limerick district.

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.—Certain officers of this army were presented at the last levee by the Austrian Minister, who had been ordered by their Government to inquire into the interior economy of the British army, as regards barracks, rations, and other matters, with the view of ascertaining to what extent their own system is susceptible of improvement. The officers have received every assistance from the military authorities in this country.

COMMANDS VACANT.—The death of Major-General Sir Dudley Hill leaves vacant one of the divisional commands of the Indian Army. These are among the best staff offices in the gift of the Commander-in-Chief, the salary being about £4000 a year, and the tour lasting for four years. The duty is of a nature to require the services of active officers, of whom, thanks to the delayed brevet, there are not too many now available. There are now at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief three regiments—the 37th, vacant by the death of Sir Alexander Duff; the 50th, by the death of Sir Dudley Hill; and the 77th, by the death of Sir John Macleod.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.—Letters dated Washington, March 10, publish the following passage from a letter of Lieutenant John R. Goldsborough, United States navy, formerly assistant in the coast survey. It is dated United States ship *Saratoga*, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, December 26, 1850:—"During our passage from Rio de Janeiro to Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope, being in lat. 28 1/2 S., and long 29 1/2 W., we sounded, and obtained bottom at the depth of 3100 fathoms, or three and a half miles. Our sounding apparatus was a 32 lb. shot, along with wire, and attached to a small line of 5000 fathoms long, and sufficiently strong to bear a weight of 60 lb. The soundings were as good and fair as any I have ever seen obtained, the line up and down and as fast as it could be; and, when attempting to haul it on board, after procuring soundings, it parted about 50 fathoms from the surface. The time occupied in sounding was one hour and nine minutes."

REVENUE OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The gross income of the Duchy of Lancaster for the year ended Michaelmas, 1850, was £37,124 6s. 11d. The following are the principal items of disbursements:—Salaries, and allowances of principal officers, £7345 7s. 10d.; ditto agents, £195; stewards and bailiffs, £381; annuities and retired allowances, £848; donations and charities, including stipends and eleemosynary allowances, £1250; law charges, £1519; surveys, 1857; labourers' wages and office expenses, £3772 11s. 4d.; purchase of stock, £1673; payments made out of the revenue to her Majesty's private purse, £12,000; balance, £6402.

EXPENSES OF PROSECUTIONS.—On Monday, the Government bill, as amended in committee and on re-commitment, to amend the law relating to the expenses of prosecutions, and to make further provision for the apprehension and trial of offenders in certain cases, was printed. There are now 21 clauses in the intended Act, which is only to extend to England and Wales. Several new clauses have been added, one of which is to give parties costs in cases of common assault as in cases of felony. It is provided that clerks of the peace may be paid by salaries instead of fees.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

This week has again witnessed ineffectual attempts on the part of Louis Napoleon to construct an Administration of a permanent character. The last combination of political leaders mentioned consisted of the former Ministers, MM. Baroche, Fould, and Rouher, with MM. Benoist d'Azy, de Crouseilles, and other Legitimists. Various reasons, all different from each other, and some of a very improbable nature, are assigned for this (the fifth) failure to form a Ministry. A cowardly fear of consequences in case they should be unable to prevent the Reds coming into power, seems, however, to be the real cause why public men shrink from office, at a time when the political horizon appears clouded, menacing, and uncertain. An opinion seems to gain ground that the President, after so many unsuccessful endeavours to form a Parliamentary Ministry, will recall the Baroche Government to power. One cogent reason for this opinion is, that those who hold office provisionally have expressed a great disinclination to retain their portfolios much longer; because the stagnation of trade, and consequently the number of operatives out of employ, arising out of this unsettled state of things, threaten confusion and danger, the responsibility of which they do not feel disposed to share, as they were no parties whatever to the circumstances which have placed the country in its present critical condition.

It is said that the mutual friends of the President of the Republic and General Changarnier are endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between these two individuals, which is likely to prove successful.

The publisher and printer of the report of the banquet of the French refugees in London, on the 24th February, have been condemned, the one to six months' the other to three months' imprisonment, and 1000 francs fine each.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree for the nomination of a committee of thirty-two persons to attend the London Exhibition. This committee will adjudge prizes to the best French productions, and its duty will be to draw up a report of the advances made by other nations in different branches of manufacture, with suggestions as to the means of meeting them by French competition.

The bill for organising the National Guards passed its first reading on Tuesday evening, by 432 to 206.

The Assembly is to be adjourned from Saturday, the 12th inst., for eight days.

A Socialist, of the name of d'Angeliers, formerly editor of the *Peuple*, the *Réforme*, and the *Vraie République*, died in the *maison de santé* of Dr. Dubois, rue du Faubourg, St. Denis, on Monday last.

M. Napoleon (Jerome) Buonaparte has sent in his resignation of the command of the second legion of the National Guard of Banlieue.

SPAIN.

Advices received by telegraph announce that the Queen of Spain dissolved the Cortes on Monday last, the 7th inst. A new election is to take place in three months. M. Bertran de Lys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Minister of the Interior *ad interim*. The circumstances which led to this important resolution of her Majesty are not communicated.

GERMAN STATES.

After all the negotiations and threats of war which have attracted the attention of Europe, for the last six months, to the proceedings of the German Powers in their attempts to construct a practical Federal Constitution for the whole of "Fatherland," matters have ended just where they began, and the vicious circle has been completed according to true German theory. Prussia at last consents to return to the old Diet of 1815. The question of the Presidency of the Confederation, which was pending, is settled by a reference to the fifth article on the Bundesacte, which awards the presidency to Austria.

At Berlin, a police ordinance, dated the 5th of April, and signed Hinckeldey, has been issued, and addressed especially to the Minister of Westphalia, complaining of the conduct of strangers, especially literary men (Germans), who, having permission to reside in Prussia, endeavour by their writings to excite the people against the Government. The police threaten these persons with prompt dismissal from Prussia, by virtue of the edict of June 22, 1817, or of Dec. 31, 1842, if they abuse their privilege of residence.

EGYPT.

Recent accounts from Alexandria state that a revolt had broken out in the Sennar; the Pacha who commanded in that district, and the Egyptian troops under his orders, have been massacred. Great preparations were making at Cairo to despatch troops to put down the disturbance; but the enterprise appears to be difficult, from the state of exhaustion of the country, and the difficulties which have arisen with the Porte. As to the latter, Abbas Pacha hopes to smooth them down by the mission of Emin, who has recently been despatched to Constantinople. He will, however, have to struggle against the active and intelligent influence of Artim Bey, the disgraced minister of the Pacha of Egypt, and since then his most implacable enemy.

The immediate formation of a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez is officially announced. Abbas Pacha, who is said to be very much under the influence of the Consul-General of England, has just publicly declared that he will commence the work immediately. Half the people employed on the line are to be English.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week communicate the occurrence of another of those fatal catastrophes which we notice lately as happening with extraordinary frequency at present. Upon the Ohio, the steamer *Lovell*, when twenty-five miles below Wheeling, came into collision with the steamer *Vinton*, on the 24th ult. The *Lovell* sank fifteen minutes after the accident, and fifteen of those on board were drowned. The *Vinton* sustained but slight injury. The *Lovell* was loaded with iron and nails, and with her cargo is a total loss.

The Hon. Mr. Morris, Postmaster-General of Canada, has arrived at Washington, for the purpose of negotiating a postal arrangement with the United States Postmaster-General, for the free passage of letters both ways across the lines, whether prepaid or not.

The Indians still continue their depredations throughout northern Mexico, the inhabitants being entirely unable to cope with them.

By this arrival we have also late accounts from the Pacific; but the only news of interest from that remote region is given by the *Alta California*, which states that the commander of the French frigate *Serieuse* had demanded from the Government of the Hawaiian Islands the payment of 25,000 dollars, as commutation for customs collected, as the French authorities aver, contrary to treaty stipulations. This the King (Kamehameha) refused to pay, and declares that he throws himself under the protection of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The French commander thereupon landed his men, and marched them through the town, which act he repeats daily. He has prevented several Hawaiian vessels from proceeding to sea, but does not disturb the commerce of other nations. This is the substance of the information, for the perfect accuracy of which the *Alta California* does not vouch.

FRENCH REFUGEES IN ENGLAND.

The following letter has been published:—

"71, Dean-street, Soho-square, London, April 7.

"We, the undersigned French Republicans, refugees resident in London, lay before the English people the following declaration:—

"The expulsion of the Republican exiles from Switzerland on the threats of Russia, Austria, and Prussia is now sought to be accomplished, as regards England, by trickery on the part of these Powers.

"But England, who had no idea of such a proceeding, would be in this case ruled by the foreign Powers.

"There is a coincidence, however, which is very remarkable. At the moment when the Governments of Europe demand of the British Cabinet that we shall be put out of the pale of humanity, the mercenary journals of the counter-revolution in France redouble their accustomed violence against us; and two individuals (for diplomacy has not but official agents) unite to accuse us of the basest and most detestable designs.

"Who are these two individuals? One of them is a Frenchman, who is not a political refugee, although he has assumed that title, and whose coming to this country has not, to our knowledge, been satisfactorily accounted for. This individual, after having made before a police magistrate various allegations of a most odious character against us, has since, in an official examination made by order of the superior authorities, been obliged to deny their truth, which denial has been duly recorded in a formal report addressed to the Government.

"The other is a native of this country, who has forfeited the confidence of the political party whose cause he pretends to espouse, and who seeks to recover his lost popularity by exciting among the masses old and nearly forgotten international hatreds. The antecedents of this individual were, however, so well known to us, that not one among us would enter into any communication with him, notwithstanding all the advances he has made to that effect, which is no doubt our inextinguishable crime in his eyes; but the English public will have no difficulty in divining that, without our being either assassins or incendiaries, we may be fully justified in regarding with distrust such a false democrat as Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

"We, therefore, declare in the most solemn manner, that whosoever attributes to us, the French Republicans, refugees, now residing in London, designs such as those individuals have attributed to us, or in any manner similar to them, is a vile slanderer.

"We make this solemn declaration, not because we dread to be driven from the refuge we have found in this country, for the revolution which has had power in France may resume that power, and in so doing exact, perhaps, too large a satisfaction for the wrong of which we shall be the victims—an idea which never entered into our minds.

"We make this declaration voluntarily, we make it freely, we make it without afterthought, without any fear of menaces; we make it in the name of the eternal principles of brotherhood and concord among nations and peoples—principles for which we now suffer the pains of exile.

"We may be calumniated, but the world will never believe that men the very first act of whose advent to power was the destruction of the scaffold—men who accomplished a great revolution without shedding a single drop of blood, without committing an act of violence, without imprisonment, and without confiscation—the world will never believe that we are assassins or incendiaries.

J. P. Bezjean	Ledru Rollin	F. Pardigon
F. Bertrand	Lionne	Petit-Jean
V. Chutelet	Labat	G. Philippe
C. Delescluze	Darcannitz	Roussier
Dibon	Lumard	Ribeyrolle
Dupont	J. Madan	A. Ricateau
Tremont	E. Febvre	Sulrean
D. Perzoo	E. M. de Montjau, jr.	L. Villain
Theodore Karcher	Gustave Naquet	Goguin.
Langeron		

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 281 of the Supplement.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Lord MONTAGUE asked, if any objection would be made to the production of the correspondence which had taken place between the Government and the East India Company, with reference to the claim by the latter for the payment of £400,000, alleged to be due on account of expenses incurred in the late Chinese war?

Lord BROUGHAM said there would be no objection.

COUNTY COURTS.

Their Lordships went into committee on the County Courts Further Extension Bill.

The Lord CHANCELLOR objected to several of the clauses, which imposed upon the County Courts duties which they were wholly incompetent to perform. The effect would be to introduce great variety in the law, as administered in different parts of the kingdom. The bill committed the blunder of making the Judges of County Courts arbiters of causes which required all the learning and experience of Masters in Chancery.

Lord BROUGHAM defended the clauses.

Lord CRANWORTH gave a modified assent. He thought there were many matters which could be equitably and satisfactorily decided by the Judges of the County Courts.

Ultimately some of the clauses objected to were withdrawn, and one (the 35th) was rejected on a division. The other clauses passed through committee, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

On the motion of Mr. E. ELLICE, Jun., it was ordered, that two witnesses, named Skait and Birchmore, whose evidence was required by the St. Albans Election Committee, and who had absconded, having been thereby guilty of a breach of privilege, the Speaker's warrant do issue for their being committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE ADULTERATION OF COFFEE.

Mr. T. BAREING begged to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he proposed to withdraw or make any change in the Treasury minute of the 31st of August, 1840, sanctioning the adulteration of coffee?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not his intention to alter the Treasury minute, or the practice of the Excise with respect to the mixture of chicory with coffee.

THE EASTER RECESS.

In answer to a question by Mr. H. Baillie, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he did not find that there was any order of the day standing for Wednesday the 16th inst., and he should therefore, on Tuesday the 15th, move that the House be adjourned until Monday the 23th.

CHURCH-RATES.

Mr. TRELAUNY moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the law of church-rates, and the difference of practice which exists in various parts of the country in the assessment and levy of such rates; and to report their observations to the House. The hon. gentleman spoke at some length in support of his motion, but was quite inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. HARDCASTLE seconded the motion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he thought it highly desirable that the question of church-rates should be settled; or, if that could not be done, that at all events the law upon the subject should be improved. With these opinions he certainly should not oppose the motion for a committee of inquiry upon the subject.

Sir R. INGLES looked upon the motion with great dislike, although he would not go the length of dividing the House upon it. He defended the charge of persecution alleged against the system of church-rates, and regretted that Lord J. RUSSELL had not explained the motives which actuated him in agreeing to the committee.

Mr. BRIGHT contended that the system was one of persecution, and referred again to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the furniture of a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends in Bishopsgate-street as a proof of the fact.

After some observations from Mr. A. Hope, Mr. L. Heyworth, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Fox Maule, the motion was agreed to.

LODGING HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to encourage the construction of lodging houses for the working classes. The noble Lord referred to several documents to show the extent to which fever and other complaints prevailed in the badly-ventilated rooms in which the lower classes of the people reside in the densely-populated districts of the metropolis and other large towns. The accommodation for the migratory portion of the population was still more detestable. To remedy such a deplorable state of things he proposed the adoption of a bill precisely similar to the Baths and Wash-houses Bill, which had produced such immense benefits to the working classes. A majority of two-thirds of the parishioners should have the power of bringing the bill into operation in their parish; after which they would have the power of constructing proper houses to correct the evils he complained of, and also to sell those houses, should they at any time become unnecessary. The houses to be built on the plan of the model lodging houses, which were found to be amply remunerative, at rents rather less than those paid for the filthy and ill-ventilated rooms now occupied by labourers. While the physical condition of the people was so low, it would be impossible to expect to raise their moral condition; and he did not anticipate that they could effectually improve their physical position until they should finally succeed in sweeping away altogether their present residences; for as long as they remained standing people would be found to flock into them.

Mr. SLANEY seconded the motion.

Mr. HUME also supported the motion, contending that the Legislature should take shame to itself for not having long since directed its attention to the subject.

Sir G. GREY gave a very willing assent to the introduction of the bill, although, as being permissive only, they could not hope it would effectually cope with an evil of such magnitude. The noble Lord had, however, himself suggested a means of co-operation by associations, which he believed would be a means of effecting more than they could hope to do by any direct legislation.

After some observations in support of the measure from Mr. Stanford, Mr. W. J. Fox, Lord C. Hamilton, and Mr. Labouchere, leave was given to bring in the bill, and at a later hour it was introduced by the noble Lord and read a first time.

STATE OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Sir H. W. BARRON moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the state of Ireland, with a view to relieve the distress there existing. He proceeded to contrast the state of Ireland in 1845 with its present condition, and said, that in the former year, the poor-rate amounted only to £310,000, while last year it amounted to £1,571,000. This was not the worst of the matter, for he found, since the year 1845, that 1,100,000 acres of arable land had gone out of cultivation, and the exportation of swine and sheep had decreased by £1,500,000 sterling in value. The very land itself, which, in 1845, would have sold for 24 years' purchase, would now scarcely bring 14, while the value of house property in towns had fallen 60 per cent. Trade was utterly destroyed, and death and emigration thinned the land of its inhabitants. All this distress, incredible by Englishmen as to its fearful extent, was entirely the result of bad legislation. The facts he had stated fully justified the appointment of the committee for which he asked.

Sir L. O'BRIEN defended the chairman of the union of Kilrush from the attacks made upon him in that House, and also from the attacks made upon the same gentleman by the Rev. S. G. Osborne in the *Times* newspaper.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE contended that within the last two or three years there had been a progressive improvement in the miserable condition of Ireland, as was sufficiently evident from the poor-law returns. In 1843, the expenditure for the poor was £425,000; in 1849 it was £306,000; and in 1850 it fell to £247,000. By a reference to the numbers on the relief list, a similar result was discernible: for in 1848 the number was 885,000; in 1849 it was only 290,000; and in 1850 it was reduced to 200,000. With respect to the amount of cultivated land in Ireland, he quoted the returns of Captain Larkin to show that, in point of fact, the total amount of such land had increased within the last year. He wished he could state that Ireland was in a prosperous condition, but this he could not. He could only say, that within the last two years there were strong symptoms of improvement. In consequence of the letters of the Rev. Mr. Osborne, he should feel it his duty to lay on the table the reports of the poor-law inspectors, and also the replies of the poor-law guardians with respect to the attacks he had made upon them. They had already every information it was possible to obtain as to the state of Ireland, and he therefore hoped the House would negative the motion of the hon. baronet, the only effect of which would be to raise hopes which never could be realised.

Mr. REYNOLDS supported the motion.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL was sorry that the right hon. Secretary for Ireland had refused his assent to the motion, though he could not agree with the extreme views taken by Sir H. W. Barron and Mr. Reynolds on opposite sides of the question.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved as an amendment that words should be added to the effect that the committee should specially consider the law relating to landlord and tenant.

Sir H. W. BARRON said he would not object to the amendment.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it was impossible that a committee of the whole House could entertain the motion as amended, and he was quite sure that no useful result could follow.

After some observations from Mr. FRENCH and Sir H. W. BARRON in reply, The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	129
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	138
Majority against it	..	..	..	..	..	9

The announcement of the division was received with loud cheering from the Opposition benches.

SMALL TENEMENTS RATING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. A. SMITH, this bill was read a second time. Adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

SMITHFIELD.

Sir J. DUKE moved the second reading of the Smithfield Market Enlargement Bill.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER objected to the plan embodied in the bill, which was drawn up under the auspices of the London corporation. The area proposed to be added to the site of the market he believed to be altogether insufficient: the dangerous passage of droves through the streets would still be continued; while the enlargement, such as it was, would cost more than a million, and must be paid for out of the pockets of the farmers and graziers from the country. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. FITZROY seconded the amendment.

The second reading was supported by Sir C. Knightley, Mr. K. Seymour, Sir J. Duke, Mr. Alderman Sidney, Mr. Hume, Mr. W. Wakley; it was opposed by Sir H. Verney, Mr. W. Miles, and other members.

Sir G. GREY submitted that it was improper to throw the responsibility of selecting between two conflicting schemes. The commissioners had reported against retaining the market within the metropolis, and it was for the House to choose between adopting that report, or allowing the plan of the corporation to take effect.

Sir B. HALL denied the right of the corporation to favour. They had waited until the last moment, and then brought forward a rival scheme to thwart the Government proposition; but the bill, if passed, contained no compulsion upon them to carry their plans into execution. He added some remarks upon the constitution of the London corporation; the absence of responsibility rendered its members unworthy to be trusted with any extensive powers.

Mr. MACKINNON opposed the bill.

Mr. MASTERMAN thought the Government measure would seriously damage private interests, and supported the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL vindicated the impartiality of the commission on whose report the Ministry had drawn out their plan. Private interests had been considered in the fairest possible spirit. All that the Government bill enacted was the removal of the market from its present central situation to the suburbs; but the selection of the actual site or sites was left for the select committee, who would examine into the particulars of every eligible locality. The noble Lord added, that even by the corporation scheme large expenses would be incurred, involving a necessary increase in the market tolls, and a consequent enhancement in the price of meat. No such rise in the tolls would be permitted in the new suburban markets. The question had besides a public importance, and must not be decided upon narrow and personal grounds.

Some further discussion followed, in which Mr. MOWATT, Sir H. HALFORD, and other members took part.

The House then divided.—For the second reading, 124; against, 246: majority against the second reading, 122.

The corporation bill is consequently lost.

The motion that the Ministerial bill, entitled "The Smithfield Market Removal Bill," be read a second time, and referred to a select committee, excited some miscellaneous opposition, during the course of which various explanatory statements were offered by members of the Government. A division was ultimately called, when the second reading of the bill was affirmed by a majority of 230 to 65—165.

A warm conversation followed this division; but at length the motion, that the bill should be referred to a select committee, was agreed to.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill, as amended, was considered, and a clause added.

On the motion of Mr. C. LEWIS, the Annual Indemnity Bill was brought in and read a first time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

EQUITABLE JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM presented several petitions in favour of an extension of the power of the County Courts. He would now introduce a bill giving these courts original jurisdiction in equity, as was prayed for by some of these petitioners. The most respectable solicitors and the members of the Law Incorporated Society had stated that they could not advise a suit in equity where the matter in dispute was under £1000, and therefore this was proof that some such extension of the Jurisdiction of County Courts was necessary.

DESIGNS ACT EXTENSION BILL.

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, the Commons' amendments to this bill were agreed to.

Earl GRANVILLE introduced a bill for the amendment of the law of patents.

PATENT AMENDMENT BILL.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord STANLEY presented several petitions from various owners and occupiers of land complaining of distress; also a petition from Preston praying that the rate-payers might have control over the expenditure of the county rates. The noble Lord then postponed the presentation of the petition from Guiana until Monday.

The Earl of MALMESBURY presented several petitions complaining of agricultural distress. The noble Earl complained that nothing had been done to relieve this distress, and complained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had withdrawn even those offers of relief which were included in the repeal of the duty on clover-seed, and of relieving the counties of a portion of the expense of maintaining lunatic asylums, thus aggravating the feelings of the agricultural community.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S BILL.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the amendment of the Merchant Seamen's Bill. That bill had given great dissatisfaction, and he wished to know whether any further measure was to be introduced to amend the act, or to regulate the distribution of the Merchant Seamen's Fund.

Earl GRANVILLE said that he admitted the necessity for alteration in the laws regulating the Merchant Seamen's Fund. The Government intended to introduce a bill on this subject immediately after the recess. The subject of the amendment of the act last session had occupied the most attentive consideration of the Government.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Earl GREY gave notice that on Monday next he should move that the House do adjourn to Thursday, the 1st of May.

Their Lordships then rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PUSEYISM.

Sir B. HALL gave notice that he should shortly after Easter call the attention of the House to the conduct of the archbishops and bishops with respect to the Tractarianism which has been prevalent with many clergymen in the Church of England.

THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

In reply to Mr. ANSTAY, Lord PALMERSTON said, a communication was made to the Government some time ago with respect to the intention on the part of Prussia and Austria to propose the incorporation of territories not hitherto belonging to the German Confederation, and, as that was a measure contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, her Majesty's Government immediately—not following, but anticipating France in the matter—addressed, as early as the 3d of December last, a remonstrance to Prussia and Austria on this subject. The Government, in fact, protested in a formal manner against the incorporation of those states, and renewed their remonstrances, not only at Vienna and Berlin, but to each and all of the States composing the German Confederation. But knowing, as they must all do, in the first place, the great value which Austria and Prussia have always attached to the Treaty of Vienna, and to the strictness with which those Governments ought in principle to obey their engagements; and seeing, moreover, the great importance it was, especially to those two Powers, that the Treaty of Vienna, by which so many of the states of Europe held their present possessions, should be respected, he could not himself entertain a doubt, that, in the result, that treaty would be obeyed, and that those intentions, which seemed to have been hastily and lightly adopted, probably, without sufficient attention to the stipulations which were contravened, would not be persisted in or carried into effect. (Hear.)

Mr. ANSTAY wished to know whether the noble Lord would have any objection to lay the papers before the House.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was sure the House would agree with him, that it would be inconvenient and injurious to the public service to lay the papers on the table with regard to a pending negotiation.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

In reply to a question from Mr. HUME, Sir G. GREY said, that arrangements had been made for opening St. Paul's Cathedral free of charge. An order in Council would be necessary, but in the meantime he understood that the Dean and Chapter had thrown open the cathedral to the public.

OUR COLONIAL POLICY.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved the following resolutions:—

1. That it is the opinion of this House, that steps should be taken to relieve this country, as speedily as possible, from its present civil and military expenditure, on account of the colonies, with the exception of its expenditure on account of military stations or convict settlements.

2. That it is expedient, at the same time, to give to the inhabitants of the colonies who are neither military stations nor convict settlements, ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from that imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation.

Mr. URBURGH seconded the motion.

Mr. B. HAWES said the Government could not adopt the policy proposed by the hon. baronet. They had already effected considerable reductions in the expenditure for the colonies, and were prepared to effect whatever could be further done in that respect with safety. As, however, he was not actuated by a spirit of hostility to the motion of the hon. baronet, he would meet it by moving the previous question.

After considerable discussion, in the course of which Mr. CORDEN supported the motion, and Lord J. RUSSELL opposed it, the debate was adjourned. The House shortly afterwards rose, at a quarter past one o'clock.

A return to Parliament had been printed, showing that on the 26th of March, last year, there were 27,351 boys in the workhouses of England and Wales, and 22,833 girls; making 50,184!

IRELAND.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Primate, in the name of the committee of the proposed University, has issued an address "to the clergy and people of Ireland," thanking them, in the name of their religion and country, for "the prompt and noble generosity with which they responded to the appeal on behalf of the Catholic University," on the 16th of March last. The address, which is signed "Paul Cullen, Archbishop, &c., chairman," contains the following passages in reference to the debates in Parliament on Papal Aggression:—"A glance at the Parliamentary debates on the penal bill which now occupies the attention of the Legislature, would be sufficient to show the necessity of an institution such as we here contemplate. To behold an assembly that represents the intellect, rank, and property of the three kingdoms, rivalling the lowest arena of polemical controversy in its fanaticism and acrimony; echoing the ravings of Exeter Hall as the maxim of political sagacity; citing as historical facts what all the great critics of modern times have long since exploded as false and untenable; libelling the noblest characters that ever adorned the page of history, though already vindicated by the most distinguished Protestant scholars of the age; heaping up the pyramid of calumny in the face of all that can give weight to human testimony—our solemn oaths and declarations; to behold such a spectacle in such an age, must arouse the coldest and most apathetic to a sense of the obligations we are under of providing, in defence of our holy religion, every intellectual bulwark which an enlightened zeal can suggest. Against such a host of opponents, is it not absolutely necessary that we should have a Catholic institution, where the cause of truth may be upheld and defended by all the resources of learning—where a literature may be created free from the alloy of sectarian prejudice or calumny, and where the Catholic youth of the country, who may be hereafter destined to represent her interest or maintain her rights, may receive that higher species of religious instruction—that not merely elementary and catechetical, but scientific, literary, and historical knowledge of religion, which would enable them hereafter, when the occasion might call for it, to vindicate the truth of its dogmas, and the purity of its doctrine? But such an institution is not only necessary as a measure of self-defence—it is imperatively required to give completeness and perfection to the system of Catholic education. You behold the educational systems of other religious denominations in these countries perfect and harmonious, each according to its respective creed. The Protestant, Presbyterian, and Dissenting portion of our fellow-subjects have each an uniform and peculiar system, from the elementary school to the university. In the whole course of their educational training, all is characteristic, harmonious, and accordant; and in the vast majority of instances, where the State has made such ample provision for these institutions, care has been taken to consult not only the spirit, but the letter of their respective tenets. But, of course, 'the mummeries of superstition' demanded no such fostering care. These it must be not only the dictate of policy, but the duty of conscience, to destroy and eradicate, and that, too, in the most ingenious and efficacious manner."

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Mr. W. Fagan, M.P., has signified his intention of resigning his seat for Cork this week. Mr. Maguire, proprietor of the *Cork Examiner*—who was lately beaten in the Duke of Devonshire's borough of Dungarvan—will solicit the votes of the electors.

LONGFORD ELECTION.—The *Freeman's Journal* announces that Mr. Serjeant Shea—the choice of the council of the League, as a candidate for Longford—"feels himself constrained by private arrangements to forego the honour intended for him by the electors of Longford."

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY.—The *Galway Mercury* contains the following:—"On the 11th, that Captain French, whose return to this country was recently announced, will stand as a candidate for the representation of this town at the next election. He has filled several public employments in India with credit, but we are not aware of the political principles which he professes."

REPRESENTATION OF CLARE.—The *Limerick Examiner* says—"Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, of Kilrush-house, Clare, will, it is said, again offer himself a candidate for the representation of his native county, when the expected vacancy occurs. The friends of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., who was unseated by Sir Lucius O'Brien, M.P., also speak of his intention to come forward."

Mr. More O'Ferrall, the ex-governor of Malta, has been selected by the Liberal club of Longford as their candidate for the county. Mr. Serjeant Shea having declined the honour. The election commences on Monday.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration, say the Drogheda papers, is beginning to flow from this neighbourhood, and we are likely to have few labourers left, except those who are more fit for a poor-house asylum than for labourers of the field. About 400 persons, many of them respectably dressed, passed through Drogheda in one day. Some took shipping at Liverpool, but the major part proceeded to Dublin, to take shipping from that port.

RUSSIAN INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL IN IRELAND.—His Excellency Baron de Schöpping, the Chargé d'Affaires for Russia at Lisbon, has transmitted to Ireland £90,000. to be laid out in the purchase of encumbered estates. The Baron is great-grandson of Field-Marshal Count George Browne, Governor-General of Livonia 1814; and has appointed his cousin, William Browne, his solicitor and law-agent, to approve of, and investigate, title.

FATAL EPIDEMIC AMONG HORSES.—The Cork papers say:—"During the last few days several valuable animals, the property of gentlemen in this city, have died apparently suddenly. The horses of several jingle drivers have also been lost. The disease is an epizootic of a very fatal character, and has been prevalent for some months."

REVENUE OF THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—It appears by a Parliamentary paper, printed on Wednesday, that the income of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ended the 31st of December, 1850, was £60,052 3s. 2d. The disbursements include the following items:—Payments made to the use of the Prince of Wales, £38,675 8s. Salaries of the principal officers of the Duchy, including charges of management of estates in Surrey, Hertford, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk, £2489; salaries to officers engaged in management of other estates, £1391; salaries of officers employed in the management and collection of mineral property, £2024; superannuation allowances and annuities, £2852; "donations and charities, £845 1s. 2d.;" "repairs and improvements, £1170 7s. 10d.;" balance in the Bank to the credit of the Prince of Wales, £8609 15s. 5d.

THE KAFFIR WAR OF 1851.

(To the Editor.)

Cape Town, 11th January, 1851.

Presuming that it will be inquired how it is that another war should have broken out, when so short an interval has elapsed since an enormous expense was incurred to subdue these formidable foes of our South African possessions, and when the abilities of Sir Henry Pottinger and the generalship of Sir H. G. Smith were exerted to free the colony from their aggressions, I will endeavour briefly to give an explanation of the occurrences which have caused this new disaster, for a long time past expected by the most experienced frontier farmers.

Sir Henry Pottinger, at the close of the last year, had reduced the Kaffirs to the last extremity of distress, and they were literally starving in the bush. Among other chiefs of influence, Sandhill, the chief of the Gaiaks, now our fierce antagonist, was a prisoner. What steps Sir H. Pottinger would have taken to secure the permanent peace of the frontier districts cannot be said, as he was relieved from his command by Sir H. Smith, one of whose first proceedings was to release the captive Kaffir chiefs, with sundry personal insults which none of them have forgotten. The peculiar situation of the Kaffir people, in the immediate vicinity of English and Dutch farmers, whose wealth consists almost exclusively in their flocks and herds (the only possessions which the Kaffirs covet), renders the management of our relations with them exceedingly difficult. It is easy for persons who do not know the Kaffirs, who cannot understand their subtlety, believe in their perfidiousness, nor appreciate their dogged adherence. In spite of missionaries, to their old habits of life, to recommend their civilisation; but the question is, how is this to be accomplished?

It may be urged that the early settlers of America defended themselves against the red Indian without military assistance; and we know that some of the lonely blockhouses in which stout borderers held their own against the dusky warriors of the Far West, still exist. But the circumstances of the American farmer were different from ours; their flocks and herds were few, they were easily collected in their homesteads; they had not to be driven many miles for a draught of water; and these were not the only means of subsistence of their owners. The Kaffir at every successive war has had the range of his cattle still more limited; and unless he turn his attention to the cultivation of the ground, a parasitic new to his habits, and hitherto left wholly to his wives, he must starve. The late drought caused much suffering, and perhaps induced Sandhill to speculate upon the effect which might be produced by the prophet, who, there is little doubt, he encouraged to predict the expulsion and overthrow of the white man. Sir H. Smith was perfectly aware of the treacherous character of the Kaffirs; yet he entrusted a number of these men with arms, trained them, and set them to watch their fellow thieves, and to follow the spoor of cattle stolen from the colony. This step was viewed at the time with great alarm, by many of the old frontier farmers, which has been justified by the desertion of about 100 of them, a day or two after the attack on Colonel Mackinnon's detachment, in a gorge of the Amatola mountains, compelled to retreat with severe loss from the attack of an invisible foe. The remainder have been prudently disarmed; but every one who deserted must be reckoned equal at least to three infantry soldiers, from his local knowledge and peculiar training.

While the Kaffirs were aware that there was a body of men like the INDE Regiment among them, these wily savages were peaceable enough; and the vaunted frontier system worked passably well. In less than three months after, troops were withdrawn, and the number left was reduced to about 1800 rank and file, of regiments of the line, which Sir H. Smith had stated publicly in Cape Town, and no doubt also in his despatches, were quite sufficient for the security of the colony; but there soon appeared unmistakable symptoms of a fresh outbreak. The warnings were, as usual, slighted by the military authorities. Sir Andreas Stockenström, shortly after the Governor had pledged his life, in his proclamation, for the safety of the farmers, removed his cattle from his farm, and secured his books and furniture. He is now urged to remain in the colony to head the farmers, who will follow him with confidence and zeal; and if they are left entirely to his direction, they will do far more good than they will if they are fettered by the orders of military officers, who neither understand their language nor their mode of warfare.

The actual state of the frontier districts is most critical: the utmost troops



BUSH-FIGHTING IN KAFFRARIA.

at present in Kaffirland can do is to keep their position, a great portion of them being cut off from any direct communication with the colony, except by sea; they are maintaining the line of the Buffalo River, which Sir Harry says must be preserved, "*côte qui coûte*;" from East London, at the mouth of this river, is a long day's march (30 miles) to King William's Town. From King William's Town, Fort Cox must be provisioned, and that very soon; but this operation, it is feared, will not be effected without loss, as the country near the fort is favourable for Kaffir warfare.

Sir H. Smith has only with him at present about 700 men, the rest of the troops being garrisoned at Forts Peddie, White, Hare, and Cox; and the towns of the colony and the farmers are left entirely to themselves as to their defence. Behind this line of forts, and much nearer Graham's Town, the Kaffir chief, Hermanus, who was suffered to remain in the Blackwater district, within the borders of the colony, is plundering and murdering the farmers in his vicinity; and, unfortunately, there is no available force near to crush him.

Major Burnaby, at Graham's Town, has guns, but no men. The Hottentot levies from the west, and the volunteers, are dispatched by steamers to Buffalo Mouth and King William's Town. They amount to nearly 2000 men, used to the climate, and are a remarkably fine soldier-like corps; and on their arrival at King William's Town Sir H. Smith will be able to assume the offensive. In the meantime, the inhabitants of Fort Beaufort, Alice, and other places on the frontier, are exposed to great danger from the possibility of a large number of the Gaikas making their way into the colony, as they have done before, and carrying ruin and desolation in their track.

20th January, 1851.

Since writing the above, intelligence has been received of the death of Hermanus, who was killed in an attack on the town of Fort Beaufort on the 7th instant: about fifty of his people also fell. The Fingoes and the civilian volunteers fought bravely; the small detachment of the 91st Regiment in the place do not appear to have been engaged. This success is of the greatest importance just now. The Government steamers *Dee* and *Hermes*, and the *Phoenix*, which runs to Algoa Bay, have all sailed within a day or two of each other, carrying 1500 Hottentot levies. It may here be remarked, that the musket and bayonet with which they are armed appear singularly ill-adapted for bush fighting. The Kaffirs are not likely to wait for a charge of bayonets, and our auxiliaries will not have to form in squares to resist cavalry: whilst it seems ridiculous, though quite according to precedent, to furnish a Hottentot, five feet high, with a musket, to him heavy

and unwieldy, and though some of them are fine, tall fellows, a short rifle and sword, or rather cutlass, would be a more suitable equipment for the service they are engaged in. It is expected that nearly a thousand more of these native troops, a great part of whom have volunteered from the missionary stations where their families reside, will be ready here and at Mossell Bay in about ten days.

In conclusion, the reported march of the Zulu warriors to threaten the Kaffir tribes with an attack from the side of Natal, is also a circumstance which may lead to consequences of great importance.

REIZIGER.

[The Supplement published with the present Number contains a view of the mouth of the Buffalo, and of Waterloo Bay, with a sketch of a Zulu Warrior; and the accompanying illustration shows the mode of Bush-fighting in the Kaffir country, and also the character of the district through which Sir Harry Smith had lately to force his way.]

EMIGRANT'S COTTAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

THERE are few instances of self-denial in the life of an emigrant that are more striking than the facility with which he becomes reconciled to change of habitation, in his transit from the luxurious accommodation of the mother country to the bare location of her newly settled colonies. The accompanying illustration is of the latter phase, representing, as it does, the Cottage (*warri*) of a gentleman who has recently located himself upon the banks of the beautiful Molyneux River, in the district of Otago, New Zealand.

On the extreme right (says our Correspondent) is the large *futta*, containing all our boxes of wearing apparel, hardware, and, in short, everything but eatables. The extraordinary looking tree next to it represents the ti-palm, with the stems of which the walls of the house are made. Next is the hen-house and dog-kennel. In the centre is the dwelling-house, the walls made with the trunks of the ti-palm, split up the middle and placed standing on end. Instead of lime, moss is used to fill up the interstices between the slabs, which has a very neat and picturesque effect. On the right of the house is the large chimney of the kitchen—the dimensions externally 12 feet by 8 feet, internally 10 feet by 6½ feet.

At present, the house is only divided into two compartments, but ultimately a third will be added. The dimensions of the house are 43 feet by 14 feet; height to the ceiling, that is, the cross-beams, 7 feet. The walls internally are lined with totara bark, intended to look like oak paneling. The tree on the left of the house is a good representation of the fern-tree, which in New Zealand grows to a considerable size, and is one of its most graceful productions.

The background shows the splendid "bush." The trees are of immense size, and nearly all totara, with here and there a few black pines. The girth of some of these trees runs from 14 to 18 feet, and an occasional one is met with of even greater dimensions. The foliage is all towards the top, leaving the trunk perfectly clean and bare. In the foreground, on the left, is the famous flax-plant, which grows in such abundance throughout New Zealand. At present, the only mode of cleaning and rendering it fit for any purpose of manufacture is that adopted by the natives, and consists in merely scraping it with a shell. If a more wholesale mode is ever invented for attaining this object, New Zealand may become the largest exporting country of flax in the world. The natives make beautiful mats of it, which they wear as shawls: the common mats make first-rate carpets. The trees lying in front of the house are to be cleared, when the ground will be laid out as a garden.

SEAL OF GOOLAB SING.

THE accompanying is a sketch of a "khureetah," or letter of congratulation, sent by Goolab Sing, the ruler of Cashmere, to the Governor-



GOOLAB SING'S SEAL.

General of India. The letter itself, written on gold besprinkled paper, is contained in the case shown in the Engraving. This case is formed of "kinkob," or gold tissue, and is generally covered with a piece of white muslin. Goolab Sing's seal of state is attached: the centre writing is in the Persian character, and contains the words "Sri Ram Jee Suhahi Maharajah Goolab Sing," which means, "May an all-wise Providence watch over Maharajah Goolab Sing." The same words are written round the edge, in the Nagree character. These letters are sent in all cases of state from one native Prince to another, and the letter is obtained by cutting open the case at the end, opposite to that to which the seal is attached. The accompanying "khureetah" has been forwarded to us by an officer of the Indian army, lately returned from Cashmere. The seal bears the impression only on one side. The date which is attached corresponds to our 1848.



EMIGRANTS' COTTAGE, OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

ROBERT AGLIONBY SLANEY, ESQ., M.P. FOR SHREWSBURY.

THE honourable member, eldest son of the late Robert Slaney, Esq., of Hutton Grange, near Shepna, in Shropshire, a country gentleman, and for many years magistrate of the county, was born at the Grange in the June of 1792; received his first education at home under a private tutor; in 1810 entered Trinity College, Cambridge; in 1812 married his cousin Elizabeth, only child of the late W. Hawkins Maccleston, Esq., M.D.; quitted the University; spent the greater part of a year in travelling over the Continent; on his return entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn; in 1817 was called to the Bar, joined the Oxford circuit, and continued to practise until 1826. At the general election under the Liverpool Administration, which took place that year, in the midst of severe distress, and after the orders in council admitting all corn in bond duty free, Mr. Slaney, at the desire of a considerable number of its constituents, became a candidate in the Liberal interest for the representation of Shrewsbury, the chief town of his native county; and, after a severe contest, in which the poll was kept open for four days, was returned with Mr. Panten Corbet—the numbers being, Corbet (T.), 627; Slaney (W.), 387; Bigcutte (T.), 283.

On entering Parliament, Mr. Slaney at once gave his support to the Whig party, then led by Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Tierney, and Henry Brougham. He was not, however, a mere party politician, and beyond his vote took no part in political questions; his attention was from the first devoted to social reforms. On the 12th of June, 1827, he made his first speech in the House, in which he brought forward an unanswerable array of facts and figures in condemnation of the then state of the Poor-law, pointing out that the depressed condition of the labourers in the southern counties of England arose, in great measure, from making up the wages of able-bodied men to a fixed amount, paying the rent of cottages, and making various illegal allowances from the rates, which tended to depress wages, to increase intemperance, and encourage imprudent marriages at the expense of the rate-payers. The speech, in that session, had no Parliamentary result. It, however, opened the eyes of members to the subject; and, in the following year, Mr. Slaney obtained a select committee to consider the abuses of the Poor-law. The committee went at length into evidence; and, in accordance with the views of the committees of 1817 and 1819, reported the existence—especially in twenty-six counties south-east of a line drawn across the kingdom from the Humber to the mouth of the Severn—of the abuses urged by Mr. Slaney, to which, however, no remedy was applied until the amended law of 1834.

He supported Lord John Russell's motion of the 26th of July, 1828, and which was carried by a majority of 44, for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; and, subsequently, for Catholic Emancipation.

In May, 1829, Mr. Slaney moved for a select committee to consider the restrictions on malting, and the sale and supply of malt liquor to the working classes. He entered into long and elaborate statements to show the impolicy and injustice of the heavy duties and restrictions on the second necessary of life; pointed out, "that, whilst wealth and numbers increased rapidly, the consumption of malt liquor scarcely augmented at all; and called on the country gentlemen to aid (for their own sakes) in assisting their humbler fellow-subjects. Mr. Goulburn, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised a committee should be granted. This was afterwards done, and led to facilities for the supply and sale of malt liquors, the improvement of the licensing system, and the removal of many restrictions.

Early in 1830, Mr. Slaney moved for a committee on the fluctuations of manufacturers' employment, and made a long statement showing of what consequence it was, that artisans, manufacturers, and others should have facilities afforded them to provide and insure themselves, from high wages which they gained at one period, against low wages and want of employment at another; and that such facilities would often prevent riot and disorder, as well as misery and suffering. The committee was granted; Mr. Slaney was Chairman, and was much assisted in it by Lord Spencer (then Lord Althorp). The report suggested facilities for the end desired, and stated that there was evidence to show that in the three great manufactures of England (cottons, woollens, and hardware), the wages on an average of several years were ample to provide the workmen employed with all requisite comforts, but there was no means by which they could safely provide from the high wages at one period against half employment or the want of work at another. Self-supporting societies for this purpose were suggested; but legal obstacles and jealousies have hitherto impeded them.

At the general election following the death of George IV., the June of this year, Mr. Slaney was again returned for Shrewsbury, after a contest which kept the poll open for three days, the numbers being—Jenkins (T.), 754; Slaney (W.), 563; Corbett, 445. This Parliament met for the despatch of business on the 2nd November, 1830. On the 12th, the Ministry were defeated on their plan for the settlement of the Civil List. On the following day the Duke of Wellington announced their resignation. Earl Grey was sent for, and within a week completed his Administration. On the 1st of March in the following year, Lord John Russell, who at that time held the office of Paymaster-General, and was not in the Cabinet, brought forward the Ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform; the 299 votes for, and 291 against, showed that the measure could not be carried in that Parliament. The excitement, both in the House and out of doors, necessitated a dissolution. On the 10th of May the King in person prorogued, and on the 11th dissolved Parliament. Mr. Slaney supported the Reform measure, and had again, there being this time two Whig and two Tory candidates, a hard fight for Shrewsbury, but was returned (the election lasting but one day) at the head of the poll; the numbers being—Slaney (Whig), 178; Jenkins (Tory), 175; J. Lugent (Tory), 124; Potter (Whig), 103.



MR. R. A. SLANEY, M.P. FOR SHREWSBURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

In 1832 came the general election after the passing of the Reform Bill. Mr. Slaney had again to stand a contest; the numbers polled were—Sir J. Hanmer, Bart. (Tory), 808; Slaney, 797; Pelham, 634.

In the session of 1833, still occupying himself with questions of the increase of comfort, health, and the means of enjoyment of the people, Mr. Slaney obtained a committee on the establishment of public walks in the vicinity of populous cities. The committee went fully into the subject. The report dwelt upon the insufficient provision made in the existing West-End parks for the increasing population of London, and suggested several appropriate sites for public walks on the north, east, and south of the metropolis. Of these, Primrose-hill and Victoria-Park have since been established; Battersee-Park is in course of formation; and several of the large provincial towns have followed the recommendation of the report, and purchased ground, and laid it out in parks for the people.

By 1835, the Reform Ministry, supported in 1832 by an unprecedented majority in the House, had, from its neglect of practical measures, fallen in popularity. Various changes had occurred, amounting almost to a break-up of the Cabinet. The death of Earl Spencer, and consequent removal of Lord Althorp to the Lords, necessitated Ministerial changes; instead of sanctioning which, William IV. informed Lord Melbourne that he had resolved upon a change of Ministry. Peel (then in Rome) was sent for, his first Administration formed, and Parliament dissolved. At the general election of 1835, Mr. Slaney found that party politics were more popular with his constituents than measures of social amelioration; he was for the first and only time defeated at Shrewsbury. Sir J. Hanmer and Mr. Pelham were both again candidates, and, at the close of the poll, the numbers stood—Hanmer, 760; Pelham, 627; Slaney, 584.

At the general election of 1837, following the break-up of the Peel Administration, Mr. Slaney was again returned for his native county town. There were four candidates, and the numbers were—Jenkins, 700; Slaney, 697; Pelham, 655; Dashwood (a new Whig candidate), 537.

In the session of 1837 Mr. Slaney obtained a committee on the state of education of the working classes in large towns; and which, after hearing much evidence, reported that adequate education for the children of the working classes in great towns was lamentably deficient; that in Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, instead of one in eight of the population being furnished with education, only one in twenty-five (less than one-third of the requisite number) was so provided. The evils of this neglect were pointed out and lamented, but the difficulties of improvement were found very great from religious and political differences; and all that could be done was to recommend greater facilities and extended grants of public money through the existing school societies, chiefly the national and British systems.

In February, 1840, Mr. Slaney moved for a committee on the health of towns and densely-populated districts. This was granted; and, after hearing much evidence, a report was produced stating the extensive and severe evils suffered by the inhabitants of great towns, especially the working classes, from the neglect of reasonable provision for their health and comfort, in cleansing, draining, and a good supply of water. The loss of life and strength thence arising was insisted on, and the true

economy to all classes pointed out from adequate well-considered reforms. This report excited general sympathy at the time, and laid the foundation of important sanitary reforms.

At the general election of 1841 Mr. Slaney did not come forward as a candidate, and Mr. Disraeli was returned in his stead for Shrewsbury. Mr. Slaney's proposals, however, were not forgotten. His report of 1841 was followed by that of Mr. Chadwick in 1842, and by a general awakening of public attention to the condition of the working classes; and in 1843 the late Sir Robert Peel, who in 1842 had returned to office, issued a Royal Commission—naming the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Lincoln, Mr. Slaney, Major Graham, and nine other gentlemen—"to inquire into the causes of disease, and the best means of securing the public health in great towns." On this commission, as an unpaid member, and without any cost to the country, Mr. Slaney served with the most assiduous attention for about three years.

It was determined by the commission that some of the members should personally examine the state of the largest and most unhealthy towns, and report on their condition. This was done: fifty of the largest towns were examined (containing near three millions of persons), and it was found that of these above forty were lamentably wanting in all adequate provisions for cleansing, drainage, and a supply of water requisite for the health and comfort of the people. Of these towns, Mr. Slaney examined personally and reported on the state of fifteen, comprising Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other large towns of the Midland districts. This report was printed, with the other Local Reports, at the end of the Second Report of the Commissioners, in vol. 1, p. 197 *et seq.* Two long and laborious Reports issued from this Commission—the first, in 1844, "On the Causes of Disease;" the second, in two volumes octavo, in 1845, "On Remedial Measures." From these reports there has since resulted the Health of Towns Act, and many local acts have led the way to extensive improvements.

At the general election in 1847 Mr. Slaney again came forward for Shrewsbury; the other candidates were Mr. E. Holmes Baldock and Mr. George Tomline, and the numbers polled were—Baldock, 769; Slaney, 743; Tomline, 732.

In 1848, Mr. Slaney moved for a "standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider measures (apart from political subjects), from time to time, likely to improve the condition of the working classes." His statement went to show the great increase of crime and suffering, and the necessity for some impartial tribunal to weigh suggestions for improvement. In 1849 the same subject was brought forward. Being disappointed of success, in 1850 he moved for a committee to suggest means for removing obstacles and giving facilities to investments of the middle and working classes. This committee was granted, heard evidence, and reported (in July) in favour of such facilities being given. A strong opinion is expressed in the report, that existing legal obstacles to the sale or mortgage of land should be removed; that industrial combinations of peaceful workmen should be free from unfair legal disabilities; and that charters should be given to limit the liability of partners in useful undertakings with more facility and much less cost. Some of these recommendations appear to be approved, and will probably be carried out.

In February, 1851, he moved for a committee on the law of partnership, and the propriety of introducing limited liability in certain cases, "with a view to encourage useful enterprise and the additional employment of labour." This committee is granted, but has not yet assembled. The hon. member by his statement seemed convinced that the existing state of the law is unfair and hostile to all combinations of capital of the middle and working classes, fetters their industry, and forces capital into great towns and the hands of the few, at the cost of the many.

We hope the hon. member may be able to succeed in some of the subjects which have engaged his attention; but he must be content, if he deserts the usual exciting topics of party warfare to wait long and be often neglected before any success will attend him. Yet we trust that the attempt to benefit others is itself a source of consolation amid disappointment, or in the evening of life. Mr. Slaney has also published a few works, most of them on subjects identical with those which have bustled him in public life—an "Essay on the Employment of the Poor," an "Essay on the Beneficial direction of Rural Expenditure," a "Plea to Power and Parliament for the Working Classes." Besides these, he is the author of an "Outline of the Smaller British Birds."

The hon. member has thus, during a period of thirty-four years (thirty of them in Parliament), devoted himself to the advancement of the people, labouring to disclose and have removed the causes injurious to the public health, and to increase the means of instruction and healthful recreation of the working classes. Free Trade and political reforms have had his constant support; but he has preferred to all party consideration the amelioration of the social condition of the people.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

"A DAY IN NORWAY." Painted by J. ZEITZER.

THIS is one of Mr. Zeitzer's fifteen contributions to the present Exhibition, which are mostly painted with great spirit and startling reality. The present scene is a landscape of dreary winter—a snow-clad roadway, denoted by poles, along which a reindeer speeds with a rude sledge at a fearful rate, though the family party are at ease, as the snow is ever and anon whirled up as they proceed.

The benefits of the reindeer to man have not been overrated. The weight which it can draw, when harnessed to a sledge, is said to be 300 lb., but 240 lb. form the general limit of the burthen. The tales told of its swiftness when thus employed would appear almost incredible, if

* To this was awarded a silver medal from the Board of Agriculture.



"A DAY IN NORWAY."—PAINTED BY ZEITZER.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

not so well attested as they are. In a race of three deer, with light sledges, started by Ricket, who went to the north of Lapland in 1769, the first performed 3089 ft. 8 in. and 96-100ths in two minutes, making a rate of nearly 19 English miles an hour; the second went over the same ground in three minutes, and the last in three minutes twenty seconds. Journeys of 150 miles in 19 hours are said not to be uncommon.

Now ready, price HALF-A-CROWN, or sent postage free, THREE SHILLINGS each, TWO SAMPLE VOLUMES of the
NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY; viz.—
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF DR JOHNSON, Vol. I.
RESEARCHES IN NINEVEH.
The BOOK OF ENGLISH SONGS will be published with the Second Volume of "JOHNSON," on the 1st of May next.
Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 193, Strand, London.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 13.—Sixth Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, 14.—Bishop Porteus died, 1809.
TUESDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins. Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1788.
THURSDAY, 17.—Maundy Thursday. Abernethy died, 1831.
FRIDAY, 18.—Good Friday. American Revolution, 1775.
SATURDAY, 19.—Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1824.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19, 1851.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford-street.—On MONDAY, 14th, and during the Week, will be performed the New Comedy of LOVE IN A MAZE. Characters by Messrs. C. Keen, Keeley, Harley, Addison, Meadows, A. Wigan, Mrs. Kealey, Mrs. Winstanley, and Mrs. C. Keen. After which, a New Grand Spectacular Extravaganza.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKESPEARE.—Final Arrangements.—MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, HENRY THE EIGHTH; and in compliance with very numerous applications for a MORNING READING, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, THE TEMPEST. The Evening Reading to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock, and the Morning Reading at Half-past Two o'clock.—Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 4s.; Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The public are respectfully informed, that this Theatre is CLOSED; and will RE-OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 21st, with a splendid Historic Spectacle, from the pen of G. H. Rodwell, Esq., with New and Extensive Scenery, Machinery, Decorations, &c.; and of which will be given in future announcements. The Theatre will be entirely newly decorated and re-embellished, and every effort made to sustain the high reputation which this establishment holds in public estimation.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of AN ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—THE SIXTH CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, when will be performed Haydn's Oratorio, the PASSION, and (for the first time in this country) A Tantalus, by Rossini; to be followed by the Sanctus, Hosanna and Benedictus of Charles Gounod (first performed at the Theatre-Francaise); and Mendelssohn's Lauda Zion. Vocalists:—Mrs. Cundee, Miss Kearns, Miss Williams; Messrs. Locke, Williams, and Whitworth.—Tickets, Reserved Seats, 6s.; double ditto, 9s.; Area, 3s.; double ditto, 4s. 6d.—may be had of Mr. PARKER, 415, West Strand; of the music-sellers, and at St. Martin's Hall.

HENRY RUSSELL, at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, will give his VOCAL AND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT, on MONDAY, APRIL 14, and during the Week (Friday excepted), entitled THE FAR WEST; or, the EMIGRANT'S PILOT; GREGG, likewise, a Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery. In the course of the evening, the "Gambler's Wife," "Ship on Fire," &c.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERT.—MR. WILLY begs to announce that his BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on MONDAY, MAY 5th, when he will be assisted by Vocalists of eminence, and the members of his Concert Band.—22, Triton-terrace, Kensington.

A POLLONICON.—Addition of the GREAT TUBA MIRABILIS, Daily, at 2. Mr. Mather's esteemed Illustrations: Juvenile Harpists; Messrs. Sedgwick and Barton. Concerts:—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evenings at 8. A POLLONICON, with Six Performers. Rossini's STABAT MATER. Miss Poole. Miss Messtent; the Misses, Mr. and Master Collins; Mr. Grat-an Cooke, and Messrs. Sedgwick and Barton. ROYAL MUSIC HALL, adjoining Lowther Arcade.

LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS at the ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16; Thursday, April 17; and Saturday, April 19, Mr. LOVE will appear at the ROYAL SURREY THEATRE in his Original Entertainment, entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES; or, the Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by Soloists on the Harp, by the extraordinary Artist, AP THEOND, and a Musical Zoological Concert, on the Harp, by LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, and other Entertainments. Grand Pianoforte, Camille Colmar.—* * * * * On Monday, April 21, Mr. Love will appear at Wolverton, April 22, at Whitby; Friday, April 23, at Crowe; Saturday, April 26, at Warrington; Monday, April 29, at the Theatre Royal, Preston; Tuesday, April 29, at the Music Hall, Lancaster; Wednesday, April 30, at the Music Hall, Wakefield; Thursday, May 1, at the same place; Friday, May 2, at the Public Hall, St. Ives.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—EXTRAORDINARY WONDERFULS IN NATURAL MAGIC, illustrating scientifically the fallacy of Witchcraft, Necromancy, and Demonology.—J. H. ANDERSON, Professor of Natural Philosophy, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he will open the above Elegant and Fashionable Theatre, and give his Royal Entertainment, the most astounding that has yet been introduced in this country as wonders in Natural Magic.—On MONDAY, 14th, and during the Week, Professor Anderson will appear in his Magic Laboratory, and perform his incredible feat of the Invisible Child. This wonder of the Mystic World is but 7 years of age. His performances in the Science of Magic are truly incredible.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.—Salle de Mons. ROBIN, sole Lessee and Proprietor, 212, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.—Mons. and Mme. Robin, from Paris, whose first appearance in London has met with such distinguished patronage, will recommence their performance on a SECOND and ENTIRELY NEW series of their admirable SOBERGES PARVENUES and FANTASTIQUES on MONDAY, 14th, at Eight o'clock, and every following evening.—Every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at Half-past Two, a Morning Performance.—Tickets as usual, at Messrs. MITCHELL'S, SAM'S, ANDREWS', EBERS', &c.

ROYAL SOHO THEATRE (late MISS KELLY'S).—ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—MR. DARLING will give a brief LECTURE on the following Evenings:—Monday, April 14; Wednesday, 16; and Thursday, 17, concluding each with a variety of Extraordinary Experiments, made upon persons' coming from among the audience. Doors open at Half-past 7; Lecture to commence at 8.—Tickets, Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Pit and Upper Boxes, 1s.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—MR. G. W. STONE will give a Series of EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENTS on the MYOLOGY LIBRARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square, on the Evenings of Tuesday, April 15; Wednesday, April 16; Thursday, April 17; and Saturday, April 19, upon Persons coming from the Audience. Admission.—Reserved seats, 2s. back ditto, 1s. Doors open at Half-past seven to commence at Eight o'clock.—Private Boxes and Practical Instruction given, on application to Mr. STONE or Mr. DARLING, at 29, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

AVIS.—Messieurs les ETANGERS sont prevenus que la LISTE de la SOCIETE des AMIS des ARTS (ART-UNION) restera OUVRETE jusqu'à 15 AVRIL, pour faciliter autant que possible la prise des Billets par les Amateurs d'art qui se trouvent à Londres pour l'Exposition. Chaque G. franc, a le droit de choisir, parmi tous les Expositions de l'entree de cette année un Tableau ou autre ouvrage de la valeur de son Prix. Le RETIRAGE se fera le 20 AVRIL, au THEATRE ROYAL de DRURY-LANE. GEORGE GODWIN, } Secretaires Honoraires. LEWIS POOCOCK, }

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—The arrangement of PASSENGER TRAINS for the SUMMER MONTHS will come into operation on the 14th APRIL, for which see Time Table, to be had at the Station on and after the 11th instant. The rates for First and Return Day Tickets for short distances have been revised. By order, C. P. RONEY, Secretary. Bishopsgate Station, 8th April, 1851.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of APRIL, instant, at One o'clock precisely, to consider, and, if approved, to authorize the Directors to carry into effect an agreement with the Newmarket Railway Company for the working by this Company of their Railway, in conjunction with that of the Newmarket Company, upon terms and conditions which will be laid before the Meeting. And it is also proposed to consider, and, if approved, to authorize the Directors to carry into effect, an agreement with the Eastern Union Company for the construction of the branch line of railway from Manningtree to Harwich, upon terms which will be stated at the Meeting. By order, DAVID WADDINGTON, Chairman. Bishopsgate Station, April 2, 1851. C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and other DISEASES of the RECTUM.—THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on MONDAY, April 23, 1851. The Right Hon. JOHN MUSGRAVE, LORD MAYOR, President of the Charity, in the Chair.

Robert Walter Carter, Esq., Alderman, } Sheriffs of London George Edmund Rodkinson, Esq., } and Middlesex. Broadalbane, the Most Noble Marquis of, } Madan, Captain K.T., F.R.S. } Mason, John, Esq. Harbidge, William, Esq. } Polford, Robert, Esq. Brooke, Samuel Bandy, Esq. } Russell, Rev. John, D.D. Harrell, Sir Chas. M., Bart., M.P. } Salmon, Frederick, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. Clarke, John, Esq. } Sandeman, George Glas, Esq. Gifford, James Wm. Esq., F.R.S. } Sowell, Benjamin, Esq. Grosvenor, Right Hon. Lord, M.P. } Stuart, Right Hon. Lord Dudley Coutts, M.P. Dinner on table at Half-past Five for Six o'clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea each. To be had at the London Tavern; or of T. C. Simmons, Esq., Secretary, Infirmary, 17, 22, King William-street, City.

ASYLUM for IDIOTS.—APRIL ELECTION.—The Subscribers are earnestly requested to send their PRONY PAPERS in favour of ANX TUTTLE, aged 12 years, to Mrs. JOHN HODGE, 35, Upper St. Andrew-street, London. The increasing cost of his education is being defrayed by the Hon. Arthur Russell, Esq., J.D., G. H. Russell, Esq., and 1999 Spalding, Esq.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 A.M. until dusk. Admittance 1s.—Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

VIEWS of the FALLS of NIAGARA and of JERUSALEM, at BURFORD'S PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—WILL BE OPENED, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, the above astounding and eminently interesting Views, in the Large Rotund.—Admission, 1s to the two Views, in order to meet the present unprecedented season. The Views of the LAKES of KILLARNEY and of LUCERNE are now open. Admission, 1s each circle; or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, Half-price. Open from 10 till dusk.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 114, Regent-street.—The Proprietors beg to announce, that the DIORAMA of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA having been exhibited 900 times, and visited by upwards of 300,000 persons, they have determined in order to merit a continuance of this distinguished patronage, on entirely renovating the same, and on introducing several New Pictures; it will, therefore, be CLOSED until MONDAY, APRIL 21st. The DIORAMA of OUR NATIVE LAND, during the close of the Overland Mail, will still continue Open Daily at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxford-street, is NOW OPEN, from Ten o'clock in the Morning till Ten at Night.—POPULAR LECTURES on the STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS of the HUMAN BODY will be delivered by an English Medical Gentleman at the following hours: viz. 11, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'clock.—Admission, 2s.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS in the Regent's Park are OPEN to Visitors every day in EASTER WEEK, except SATURDAY, on payment of SIXPENCE each person.

WITH THE PRESENT NUMBER OF
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
IS PUBLISHED
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.
* * * For Replies to Correspondents, see page 285.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

For upwards of thirty years the question of the removal of Smithfield Market from the heart of the old City of London has been before the public. For upwards of thirty years the continuance of the nuisance has been condemned by everybody except by the ancient Corporation of the City, and by those having a direct pecuniary interest in the market. Corporations, as a great legal authority remarked, have no conscience; they have neither souls to be saved, nor bodies to be castigated, and their members, in a collective capacity, do or sanction deeds, which, as individuals, they would blush to be concerned in. Their opposition to the removal of the Market is, therefore, not surprising. In the same way the opposition of those who have a money interest in the abominations of Smithfield, was natural enough; but so strong and obstinate has been the defence which has been made against a measure which the public health and the public convenience, the public decency and the public safety, have alike demanded, that the first decisive step which has ever been taken to make the London of the nineteenth century as wholesome and decent, in this respect, as the London of five hundred years ago, was taken so lately as Wednesday evening last. The plan of the Corporation of London for enlarging the present market, and for perpetuating the nuisance with a slight reform, was rejected by a large majority of the House of Commons. Upon this occasion Lord John Russell, although member for the City of London, did not forget that his duties extended to the whole Metropolis and to the whole kingdom, and manfully opposed the scheme of an influential portion of his constituents. So decisive was the opinion expressed by the House of Commons, that the public may now reasonably anticipate that the first great parliamentary step for the removal of the Market will be an effectual one. A majority of 122 against the bill of the Corporation for enlarging the Market, and of 165 in favour of the measure of the Government for removing it altogether, is a fact too significant to permit much doubt of the ultimate result. It is to be hoped that the Government will use its victory with sufficient vigour to carry their bill, in all its stages, during the present session.

THE REVENUE.

The usual abstract of the Revenue accounts of Income and Expenditure for the year and the quarter ending April 5, 1851, have been published. We thus learn that the amount of the Income for the year just ended was £30,299,365, and for the quarter £11,072,191; and that the increase of income for the year over the income of the year ending April 5, 1851, is £446,119, while the increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1850, is £233,051.

The various branches of the Revenue exhibit the following comparative results; viz.—

Customs an increase on the year of £195,299, and on the quarter of £115,682.
Excise, an increase on the year of £332,311, and on the quarter of £121,063.
Stamps, a decrease for the year of £248,905; while on the quarter there is an increase of £9883.
Taxes, an increase on the year of £17,752; but a decrease on the quarter of £9447.
Property-Tax, a decrease on the year of £62,869; but an increase on the quarter of £20,342.
Post-office, an increase of £58,000 on the year, and of £41,000 on the quarter.
Under the head Crown Lands there is no return; and under the Miscellaneous head there is a decrease of £45,844 on the year, and of £25,986 on the quarter.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th George IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of January, 1851, amounted to the sum of £2,578,806 3s. 3d., the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that £644,701 10s. 9d. (being one-fourth part of the said surplus) will be applied under the provisions of the act above-mentioned between the 7th of April, 1851, and the 5th of July, 1851, to the following purposes, viz.—

To be applied to the purchase of Stock	£644,701 10 9
Add interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests, to be applied to the purchase of Stock ..	2,098 15 5
	£646,800 6 2

The notice is signed "A. G. Spearman, Comptroller-General. National Debt Office, April 2, 1851."

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—A valuable Parliamentary paper obtained by Mr. Cardwell has been published by order of the House of Commons. It contains an account of the public income and expenditure for each year since 1822, showing the amount received into the Exchequer, the expenditure under its several heads, the surplus or deficiency of income; the amount of taxes repealed, reduced, or imposed, distinguishing the principal items; the total capital of debt, funded or unfunded; and the balance in the Exchequer at the close of the year. Since 1822, taxes have been repealed or reduced to the amount of £36,948,503; and taxes have been imposed to the amount of £9,864,756, leaving a balance of taxes reduced or repealed to the amount of £27,083,747. Between 1822 and 1830 the net reductions amounted to £17,078,409; between 1830 and 1849, to £5,258,638; and between 1849 and 1850, to £4,746,730. The total revenue for the year 1822 was £14,335,713; and for 1850, £52,810,680. From a statement of the value of our imports and exports during the same years, it appears that in 1822 the value of imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the official rates of valuation, was £30,530,003; and of exports, £25,164,128. In 1849 the value of the imports was £105,874,097; and that of the exports, £140,101,334.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

We have much pleasure in announcing that her Majesty the Queen, with a laudable desire to give an impetus to the trade of the metropolis, has caused an announcement to be made in the London Gazette of the Royal intention to hold three Drawingrooms more during the ensuing month. The days fixed are—Tuesday, the 6th of May next; Thursday, the 13th of May next; and Saturday, the 31st of May next, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at the Drawingroom on the 31st of May. Her Majesty has also announced her intention of holding a Levee, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 18th of June (Waterloo Day). And we have also authority to announce, that it is her Majesty's intention that State Bills shall take place on Monday, the 5th of May, and on Monday, the 19th of May; and a concert on Monday, the 12th of May.

On Monday last the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, visited the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were attended by the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Colonel Buckley, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have had frequent dinner parties during the week, at which her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has generally been a guest.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princess Helena, honoured Sir Edwin Landseer with a visit at his residence, St. John's Wood. On the same day the Queen and the Prince inspected the engravings, by Mr. Lewis (life size), of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, from Winterhalter's picture, which were submitted by Mr. Moon. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence.

The Marchioness of Douro has relieved the Countess of Desart in her duties as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The alterations to the front of Buckingham Palace being now completed, all guests and visitors to the palace will enter through the iron gates next the centre gate of the enclosure to the east of the Palace. The entrance-gate will be that to the south of the centre; and that of exit, to the north.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Monday next, at Buckingham Palace.

His Excellency Count Schimmelpennink, Minister for the Netherlands, left London last Saturday week for the Hague, in consequence of which his Excellency was unavoidably absent from the Drawing-room. The Count is expected to return to Clarges-street in the course of the present week.

The marriage of Viscount Goderich, son of the Earl and Countess of Ripon, with Miss Henrietta Vyner, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner, was celebrated on Tuesday, by special license, at the residence of Earl De Grey, grandfather to the bride and uncle to the bridegroom, in St. James's-square. The youthful and beautiful bride is 18 years of age, and the noble bridegroom is in his 24th year.

We understand, that, in the course of the season, the Earl of Kintore will lead to the hymeneal altar, his cousin, Madeline Louisa, second daughter of Captain F. Hawkins, brother of the late Countess of Kintore.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

LOUISA EMMA, MARCHIONESS OF LANSLOWNE.

The death of this lamented lady took place at Wood, in Wiltshire, on the 3rd instant. The Marchioness, who was born June 27, 1785, and had, consequently, not completed her 66th year, was fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, and co-heir to Charles James Fox. Her marriage to the Marquis of Lansdowne (then Lord Henry Petty) occurred in 1808, and its issue consisted of two sons and one daughter; viz. 1. William Henry, Earl of Kerry, born March 24, 1811, who married, in 1834, Lady Augusta Lavinia Priscilla Ponsonby, sister of the present Earl of Besborough, and died August 21, 1836, leaving an only child, Mary. His widow is now the wife of the Hon. Charles A. Gore, 2. Henry, Earl of Shelburne, M.P., who is married to the eldest daughter of the Baroness Nairne and Keith, and has issue. 3. Lady Louisa, wife of the Hon. James Kenneth Howard, M.P.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN TOUP NICOLAS, C.B., K.H., AND KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ROYAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND, AND OF MERIT, OF THE TWO SICILIES.

REAR-ADMIRAL NICOLAS was eldest son of the late John Harris Nicolas, Esq., of East Loos, Cornwall, Commander, R.N., and brother of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, the learned antiquary, the accomplished historian, and the able and gifted writer.

Admiral Nicolas was born 22nd February, 1788, and entered the navy in 1797. His professional services thus extended over a period of more than half a century. When in the Pilot, Captain Nicolas rendered great benefit to his country, while on the coast of Calabria, where he captured and destroyed upwards of 130 of the enemy's vessels. In reference to this important service, he received, 16th October, 1816, the following augmentation to his crest—the word "Pilot," inscribed on the rim of the naval crown, to be born by him and his descendants, in commemoration of his distinguished services in H.M. sloop Pilot on the east and west coasts of Calabria during the years 1810, 1811, and 1812; and also in allusion to the gallant action fought near Toulon between H.M. said sloop and the French national ship La Legere, of 23 guns and 300 men, 17th June, 1815.

In 1816 the Pilot accompanied Lord Exmouth to Algiers and Tunis, when all the Neapolitan and Sardinian slaves were liberated. Captain Nicolas, while actively employed in the navy, was the inventor of several highly valuable appliances for its improvement, and gave some useful information to the Admiralty on the subject of the Mediterranean charts. The last active employment held by this distinguished officer was that of Captain Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth. He married, 1st August, 1818, Frances-Anna, daughter of Nicholas Were, Esq., of Landeox, near Wellington, co. Somerset, and leaves several children. His death occurred on the 1st instant, at Windsor-terrace, Citadel-road, Plymouth.

EDWARD RUSHTON, ESQ., STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE AT LIVERPOOL.

MR. RUSHTON'S death has caused a deep feeling of regret. The melancholy event—the result of a short but severe illness, took place at his residence, Park-side-house, Liverpool, on the 4th inst. For the last twelve years he held the important post of stipendiary magistrate of that great commercial town; and the firmness, impartiality, and ability with which he discharged the onerous and difficult duties of his office won for him universal approbation, and called forth, on more than one occasion, the unqualified commendation of the Judges.

Mr. Rushton, who was in the 57th year of his age, was son of the late well-known Liverpool politician, Mr. Edward Rushton. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, Nov. 18th, 1831, and practised with considerable success before Parliamentary Committees. He subsequently was nominated one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners; and finally, in 1839, received the appointment which he filled at the period of his lamented decease. Mr. Rushton was married, and leaves issue.

SIR WILLIAM DILLON, BART., OF LISMULLEN, COUNTY MEATH.

SIR WILLIAM DILLON, Bart., who was also a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire, succeeded to the family honours in 1845, at the death of his brother, the late Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Richard Dillon. He was the third son of Sir John Dillon, the first Bart., by Millicent his wife, daughter of George Drake, Esq., of Fernhill, Berkshire; was born July 1, 1774; and married, June 22, 1813, Eleanor, daughter of Richard Webb, Esq., by whom he leaves a son, the present Sir Arthur Henry Dillon, born January 7, 1823, and two daughters, the elder, Ellen Susanna, married to Major Richard Denis Kelly, 34th Regiment.

The will of the late Joseph Wilson, Esq., J.P., of Highbury Hill, has been proved at £250,000 personal property. He leaves to his daughter Mrs. Sperling, £50,000, and the mansion at Highbury, with £500 a year; and to his daughter Mrs. Breton, £15,000; the residue to his son, Henry Wilson, Esq., of Stowlandtoft Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, the sole executor, and to whom is also devised the real estate.

George Baldry, who was convicted at the last Norwich assizes, for the murder of Caroline Warner, a little girl only 13 years old, by beating her brains out with a hammer, has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. St. John, ex-Consul-general of England at Algiers, died at Pau on the 29th ult., to which place he had gone in the beginning of the winter for the recovery of his health.

One of the French bubble companies for Californian mining, which has put out feelers in every direction, advertises shares in the Turkish paper published at Smyrna. So much for the march of intellect.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.—This excellent institution, which was called into existence by the benevolent exertions of the poor emigrant's friend, Mrs. Chisholm, and which only requires to be generally known in order to receive from a charitable public that efficient support to which its meritorious objects and purposes so justly entitle it, has resumed its active operations for the season. On Tuesday evening, a family group meeting of the emigrants who are about to sail in the *Blundell* early next month, took place at the Royal British Institution, Tabernacle-row, City-road, for the purpose of being introduced to each other, and arranging all the preliminaries for their voyage. It appeared from proceedings on the occasion, that 230 persons are going out by the *Blundell*, 64 of whom have brothers and sisters in the colonies: and 18 aged parents, who have been sent for by their children, who in most cases had forwarded £5 towards the expense of their voyage. The expense of each individual was £12, and this society lent £4, on the payment of which the party repaying it nominates a relative, to whom £4 is again lent, with an additional pound, so that the debt from the family became increased as they became more known to the society. The payments from the working classes amounted to between £150 and £200, and the society could send out five ships by September next, if they could advance a sufficient number of £4 loans to each adult. The sum of £1242 9s. had been paid by the parties now about to sail, and every attention would be paid to their comfort and accommodation. The number of children going out this voyage amounts to 60, and a school-room will be fitted up for them on board, so that the time passed on the voyage may not be thrown away. A sort of friendly compact was established amongst the intending emigrants at the meeting, and various arrangements were agreed upon with a view to their comfort on the voyage.

CITY OF LONDON PENSION SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society took place on Monday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, for the election of four additional pensioners from a list of thirty-five candidates; Jas. Harmer, Esq., in the chair. The report stated the great pleasure it afforded the directors to be again enabled to present to the benevolent supporters of this charity an opportunity of exercising their privilege of voting in the election of an additional number of pensioners. Since the foundation of this charity it had been the happy instrument of affording relief in old age to no less than 878 poor pensioners, thereby distributing in monthly pensions the sum of £56,214.

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND TAX.—The Land Tax Commissioners for Westminster assembled on Monday at the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster Hall, to assess the land tax for 1851. Mr. Cafe was voted into the chair, which he reluctantly took, as he thought the meeting a very unusual one, and, indeed, scarcely knew why it was called. Mr. Rogers was then appointed clerk, and Mr. Coppock, amid much interruption, explained the authority under which the meeting was convened, and advocated an equalisation of the land tax. He moved "That the unredeemed portion of the land tax now payable in respect of the sum of £63,092 1s. 5d., which by the act 38 Geo. 3., c. 5, is stated as the quota for the city of Westminster and liberty thereof, and offices executed in Westminster, be raised, charged, and assessed by an equal pound rate upon all property liable to the land tax within the city and liberty of Westminster." Mr. Wood objected to the resolution proposed by Mr. Coppock, on the ground that, however desirable an equalisation of the land tax might be, they (the commissioners) were not capable of re-adjusting it, and because he believed that any attempt on their part so to do would involve them in endless litigation, without leading to any profitable result. Mr. Wood ultimately moved an amendment, declaring the meeting illegal. On a division, the numbers were equal, 12 to each; but the chairman gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Wood, and the meeting, thus declared illegal, was dissolved.

SHOE-BLACK SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the friends and promoters of this society was held at the Grotto-passage Ragged Schools, High-street, Marylebone, to receive the first report of the committee. Mr. W. J. Maxwell took the chair, and observed that great advantages were likely to arise from the praiseworthy efforts of this society, inasmuch as the superintendents of the ragged schools found considerable difficulty in finding employment for the boys under their control. The great end and aim of some of the ragged schools was to afford to boys the means of emigration; and the occupation which was offered to them by this society would afford them an opportunity of discovering their merits, and of deciding how far they were entitled to encouragement. The report stated that the committee commenced their labours with the design of supplying employment to boys from the schools in connexion with the Ragged School Union. They had, therefore, sought the co-operation of the managers of these schools, and the result had been that candidates had been furnished them from these schools, the number of boys sent being 34. These candidates were received by the committee at the depository, in a court near Charing-cross, and those who were approved by the inspector and the committee were sent out to their duty in the streets. Of the 34 mentioned, 17 had been under instruction; and of the 17, six were now daily at work, while nine were still in training. On the 31st of March four boys only were employed, and on that day they earned on an average 1s. each. The amount of earnings had since been considerably increased, and now averaged 8s. 6d. a week for each boy; and their stations were regularly interchanged, so that their earnings might be as far as possible equalised.—The mode of appropriating the money was as follows:—Each boy received every day 8d. out of the society's funds, and the amount earned in the day beyond 8d. was divided into three parts, of which one was retained to defray current expenses, another was given at once to the boy, and the third was kept for him at the bank. The total amount of subscriptions amounted to £89 14s. 4d., and the expenditure to £32 13s. 11d. The report was adopted, and a series of resolutions calling on the friends of ragged schools to promote the objects of this society were unanimously passed.

OMNIBUS SERVANTS' PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—A very full meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall; Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. After a few observations from his Lordship on the objects of the meeting, the secretary read the report, which stated that the society was formed by Mr. Sculley, by whose perseverance, although it had only been established two years, the funds amounted to £900. There were several noblemen and gentlemen contributors to the funds, as well as omnibus proprietors, and it had so far increased in public estimation that Prince Albert, through his Secretary, Colonel Phipps, had only last Monday week forwarded to Mr. Sculley a cheque on Messrs. Coutts for £25 in aid of the society. At the conclusion of the report, his Lordship said he had, on being requested to preside, considered the matter, and, from inquiries made, had come to the determination to consent, believing that no other class of men had been so much maligned, were so hardly worked, and were better worthy of support. There were no less than 3000 omnibuses running, employing above 11,000 men; and Sir Charles Wood, who no doubt would be a subscriber to the funds of the society, in his budget, stated that there was paid to the revenue, as hackney-carriage duty for the number of omnibuses he had named, no less a sum than £400,000. Besides this, wages were to be paid, vehicles and horses bought and fed, groomed, and shod, together with numberless incidental expenses, which no less a sum than £2,000,000 a year, paid by the public for omnibus travelling, could meet. He highly approved of the society, which he should henceforward himself support, and endeavour to make his friends do likewise. The adoption of the report was carried unanimously, and several resolutions in furtherance of the objects in view of the "Metropolitan Omnibus Servants' Benevolent Society" were passed.

FEMALE AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The establishments supported by the society are three in number:—1. A home for friendless young females of good character, in Ormond-street. 2. A home and registry for female servants, Milman-street, Bedford-row. 3. A home for penitent females, in White Lion-street, Islington. The report contrasted the present position of the society with its condition seven years since, by which it appeared that the number of inmates in 1844 received in the Indigent Refuge was limited to 16, while the Friendless Home now accommodated 35. The Penitents' Home was then limited to the admission of 40 inmates; now it received 60. The report then referred to the favourable change in the financial position of this society, it being for the first time since its commencement free from debt, and suggested an improvement in the Penitents' Home, by which a better system of probation and classification would be secured, by making an additional ward at the cost of £500. The Home for Friendless Young Females had always been regarded as most important and interesting. Every succeeding year the number of applicants increased. During the past year, 65 had been placed in service, and there were at the present time 30 in the friendless home, and since its commencement 938 young persons had been trained and placed out at service. The Home and Registry for female servants had also been most encouraging in the progress and success which had attended its formation. The lodgers, during their stay there, were placed under the influence of Christian privileges and instruction, independent of having a comfortable and respectable home, possessing the advantages of the kind and judicious counsels of the ladies' committee. The number admitted as lodgers during the past year was 165, and since the commencement of the society, 1520. 311 had been supplied with situations from the Registry during the year; and since the commencement, 3304. In the home for penitent females 167 had been admitted during the past year, out of whom 20 had been restored to their friends, and 19 sent out to service. Since the commencement of this establishment, 2160 outcast females had been admitted, and upwards of 900 of them had passed through their probation most satisfactorily. The receipts during the past year, from the various resources, had amounted to £3533 7s. 8d., and the expenditure to £3265 2s. 7d., leaving a balance of £268 5s. 1d. Previously to April, 1851, the society would require £3000 to maintain the charity in its present state of usefulness. The report having been adopted, resolutions were agreed to in accordance with the objects of the meeting.

A meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Insane took place at the residence of the treasurer, 26, Cavendish-square, on the 2nd instant, when the premium of twenty guineas was awarded to Thomas Countt Morrison, Esq., resident medical officer of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Montrose, for the essay entitled "On Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence in reference to Insanity."

GREAT METROPOLITAN FAIRS.—On Wednesday the allotment of space at the "monster fair" to be held at the Hippodrome, Bay-water, during the Exhibition, commenced. The ground marked out exceeds 25 acres, all of which will be covered with booths and shows. Messrs. Nelson and Lee, who have the management, specially agree, before granting the ground, that no gambling or Sunday trading will be permitted. At Battersea park upwards of 50 acres of land have been portioned off for the holding of a fair. On Kennington-common a large fair will be held, another on Stepney-green, and one in Primrose-hill-park.

THE LAND TAX.—An adjourned meeting of the Land Tax Commissioners for the county of Middlesex was held on Tuesday, at the Clerkenwell Sessions-house, to fix the quotas of the divisions with a view to their equitable adjustment, and with the object to receive from the divisional clerks returns of the several parish rentals. Mr. Woodward was proposed as chairman by Sir J. Hamilton; Mr. Offer by Mr. Coppock. Mr. Woodward was chosen by the Commissioners. Mr. Burchall, the clerk, was then called upon to report progress. He stated that, as directed by the former meeting, he had forwarded the resolution passed on that occasion to the Board of Inland Revenue. He had received there the following reply:—

Inland Revenue, Somerset-house, April 7, 1851.
Sir,—The Board of Inland Revenue have had under consideration the resolution passed at the general meeting of the Land Tax Commissioners for the county of Middlesex, "That the unredeemed portion of the land tax payable by that part of the county of Middlesex described in the act 38 Geo. III., c. 5, as the rest of the county is charged with the sum of £107,402 11s. 7d., be assessed by an equal pound rate upon all property liable to the tax, within every hundred, tithing, wapentake, rape, ward, or other division within that part of the county," and directed to observe that the Board deem it necessary to communicate to you, for the information of the commissioners by whom the resolution in question has been adopted, the view which the Board take of this matter. With regard to the proposed alterations of the sums now charged on divisions, the Board hold that it does not admit of any doubt that the commissioners of land tax are precluded by the Land Tax Act, 38 Geo. III., chapter 5, section 7, from altering the sums or proportions charged on each hundred or division of a county, where the sums have been charged in the terms of that enactment "in proportion to the sums which were assessed upon the same hundreds or divisions respectively by the act 4th William and Mary, c. 1." And with respect to an alteration in the quotas charged on the several parishes within a division, I am directed to observe that the land tax has been assessed in the present mode, and the quotas charged on the division have been assessed in the several parishes in the same proportions as were charged therein during a period of nearly two centuries. Property has been bought and sold, and otherwise dealt with, on the faith of the permanency of the practice which has so long prevailed in that respect; and any attempt now made to alter that practice would, in the opinion of the Board, not only be attended with difficulties almost insuperable, but, if successful, would operate with great injustice. Under these circumstances, the Board cannot but consider it highly inexpedient that any new mode of charging and assessing the land tax should be adopted, whereby any alteration would be made in the amount payable in the parishes without any division. I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS KEOGH.

The reading of this letter gave rise to a new discussion on the question decided at the last court, Sir J. Hamilton asking what more they were to do, with the authorities and the law against them; Mr. Coppock asserting that the law was on his side; and another commissioner vehemently protesting that he, at any rate, would sign no distress-warrants while there remained the present inequalities in the rates. Mr. Payne then moved, and Dr. Sayer seconded, a resolution recommending an adherence in the present year to the assessments of the past, and thus negating the motion passed on the 28th ult. Mr. Coppock admitted the necessity, under existing circumstances, of bowing for a time to the judgment of the Board of Inland Revenue. He, however, abated none of his opinions either as to the illegality or as to the justice of the system of taxation against which he had so strenuously protested. He pledged himself, therefore, to bring the matter before the highest tribunals, and, in his own person to seek a satisfactory decision. If unsuccessful so far, he had at least enjoyed the pleasure of eliciting from a majority of the commissioners an expression of opinion in accordance with his own views. Other speakers followed, and Mr. Payne's motion was agreed to.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.—A public meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making certain alterations in the constitution of the charity, with the view of increasing its usefulness. Lord Ashley, M.P., presided. Mr. Buckler, the secretary, read a special report from the committee, which stated that the asylum was originally established for the protection of orphans from the earliest period of life until eligible for those institutions which are intended for their reception at a more advanced age. The benefits of the charity as it is at present constituted were thus confined exclusively to the case of infants under the age of eight years; and as the number annually leaving the asylum had of late years greatly increased, the consequence was, a large proportion were, upon the expiration of that term, again thrown upon the world, and in many instances failed altogether in obtaining admission into other institutions, or only succeeded after the lapse of so long a period as greatly diminished the effect of the moral and religious training, and other advantages received during their residence in this asylum. It had been found upon inquiry, that, out of 159 children who left on the completion of their term, from January 1, 1848, to December 31, 1850, only 19 went direct to other charities; 55 left as candidates for other asylums, or intending to become such; and 85 were returned to their relations or relatives. With regard to those who proposed seeking admission into other institutions, it appears from their latest election lists, that out of 44 applicants from this asylum, 11 only were successful, of whom 10 had already left for periods varying between six months to nearly three years; and of the 33 remaining to renew their efforts at various succeeding elections, after intervals of six months, 30 will have quitted for various terms, the greater part from one to nearly three years. Under these circumstances, the directors appeal to the friends of the charity to enable them (while maintaining the institution in all its integrity as an Infant Orphan Asylum, and without contemplating any diminution in the large number of infants annually received) to extend its benefits, by continuing its protection to a portion, at least, of the children until they have attained the age of fourteen or fifteen years. After some observations from Messrs. Capel, Lynes, and Ridgway, who refused their consent to the proposed alterations, on the ground that the meeting was acting irregularly, and contrary to the provisions of the charter of the society, the report was adopted almost unanimously. A series of resolutions was proposed and briefly supported by Messrs. Phillips, Chamberlaine, Norton, and other gentlemen, making the necessary alterations and amendments in the rules of the charity, and empowering the committee to take the necessary measures for an extension of the act of incorporation, if it should be found necessary to do so. The proceedings then terminated.

SOCIETY OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Saturday last, at 73, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; the Rev. Dr. Rice in the chair. It appeared from the statement, that this society was first formed in 1798, on the principle of life assurance. A charitable fund was, however, at the same time instituted for the relief of distressed subscribers, their widows, and their orphans. In 1821, the assurance society was dissolved, and the institution became purely charitable, and its aid, which had been previously limited to subscribers, was more generally extended. Their present amount of funded property was £7900, but their resources were by no means adequate to the applications for assistance, which were daily increasing both in number and urgency; while, through the lapse of time, the loss of all its early advocates and many annual subscribers was deeply felt and regretted. Schoolmasters, who had been subscribers, and their families, were regarded as having made the first claim to consideration, but a great portion of their income has been expended in annual grants to widows of non-subscribers. During the past year 47 cases were relieved, and the receipts had amounted to £502 9s. 3d., and the expenditure to £443 2s., leaving a balance of £58 7s. 3d. The report was adopted.

ST. JAMES'S LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A public meeting of the parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, St. George's, Hanover-square, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Ann's, Soho, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Wednesday evening, to take measures for founding an institution under the above title; the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle in the chair. Dr. Lankester read a report from the preliminary committee, which stated, that measures having been taken for the establishment of the society, 101 gentlemen had expressed their intention of becoming annual subscribers, and 22 life subscribers, besides which, several ladies had expressed their intention of supporting the institution. The committee had not hitherto felt themselves justified in taking premises for the society; but should sufficient support be extended to them, they proposed to take premises in Sackville-street, every way fitted for the purpose. Donations of books for the library had been promised them by Mr. Bentley, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Nickolson, and various other gentlemen in the parish, while lectures had been promised by Professor Edward Forbes, Professor Ramsay, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Milman, and other gentlemen of eminence. Upon the motion of Sir Henry de la Beche, seconded by Dr. Lankester, the report was adopted. A series of resolutions were subsequently carried, approving of rules for the governance of the institution, appointing the first officers, &c. A number of members having been enrolled, a vote of thanks was given to the noble chairman, and the meeting separated.

FISTULA INFIRMARY.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and patrons of this institution took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Alderman Hooper in the chair. The report stated that the past year had been one of unexampled prosperity: within the last three months one individual had presented them with the munificent donation of £3000, accompanied by no restrictions, but merely a suggestion that the donation should be applied towards purchasing a site for erecting the intended new hospital, and that all unnecessary expenditure should be avoided for the external part of the building, in order the better to provide comforts for the sufferers destined to become inmates within its walls, and that no part of the funded property of the institution should be applied for the purpose of the building; also one condition—that the name of the donor should be withheld. A legacy of £1000, free of duty, had also been left to the institution by the late Jeremiah Olive; and one of £100 from the late Mr. J. Jones. They had obtained a site upon which they would be enabled to erect an hospital capable of accommodating 50 inmates; but the committee recommended that the building should not be commenced until the amount of subscriptions towards that fund had reached £5000, independent of the cost of the site. They had now in hand for that purpose, including the £3000 above alluded to, £4300. During the past fourteen years 6500 patients had been relieved by this institution, 2500 of whom had been under cure by operative surgery. An auxiliary society, consisting of the poor patients who had been relieved by this institution, had been formed, and presented this charity annually with between £40 and £50; and one patient at Newmarket had during the past year collected in small sums £21, which he had sent as a donation to this institution. The total receipts for the past year, including a balance left, and £660 belonging to the building fund, amounted to £2508 13s. 11d.; and the expenditure to £1206 11s. 6d. The surgeon's report stated that of the 537 patients during the year, 246 had been discharged cured; 173 materially relieved; 5 incurable; 33 discharged for irregularity; leaving 80 still under treatment.

SUNDAY TRADING BILL.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the master butchers of Westminster, Clare Market, and other parts of the metropolis, was held at the Blue Anchor Tavern, York-street, Westminster, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. Williams, M.P., for the suppression of unnecessary Sunday trading. Mr. Hensgrove, of Broad-way, Westminster, who was in the chair, observed that the Sunday Trading Bill had his most cordial support. Several other members of the trade also spoke, and a unanimous resolution was adopted in favour of the measure.

A joint-stock company is about to be formed, under the auspices of influential parties in the City, for manufacturing iron and steel in India.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—A court of proprietors met on Tuesday morning, in the Bank parlour, for the election of a governor and a deputy-governor of the Bank. For the former post Mr. Thomas Hankey, for the latter Mr. J. G. Hubbard was the only candidate. Both were elected.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected by ballot to be directors of the company:—viz. John Cotton, Esq.; John Loch, Esq.; Charles Mills, Esq.; William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P.; Henry Shank, Esq.; and Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. The outgoing directors are William Butterworth Bailey, Esq.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; Ross Donnelly Manglos, Esq., M.P.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P.; and Major John Arthur Moore. A Court of Directors was also held at the East India House, when the thanks of the court were voted unanimously to John Shepherd, Esq., chairman, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., deputy-chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—The 111th anniversary of this well-known and justly esteemed institution took place on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern; Mr. Buxton (in the absence of Sir E. Buxton) in the chair. The cloth having been removed, the chairman briefly introduced the usual loyal toasts, and then commented upon that embracing the topic of the evening—the utility of the London Hospital. He stated that the number of in-patients during the past year had been 3894, and of out-patients 16,403. The expenditure had amounted to £14,472 12s. 11d.; but, with an increased revenue, there might be an increased area of benevolence. Liberal subscriptions were announced, and the party broke up.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The anniversary of this institution took place on Thursday evening, at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street; the Marquis of Worcester presiding. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal toasts were drunk, and the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, expatiated very largely on the amount of benefit that institution had afforded during the short time it had been in operation. During the past year 1800 patients had been received, 156 of whom had been admitted as in-patients. Subscriptions to the amount of £600 were announced by the secretary; and, after several toasts had been proposed and responded to, the party broke up.

ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday last, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Mr. Robert Pugh in the chair. The report stated that there was a balance against the society of £162 3s. 3d.; and, in addition to that sum, there was also due to London tradesmen £665 1s. 11d.; making a total of £737 4s., towards which there was in hand £179 6s., making the liabilities of the society £559 17s. 4d. It was resolved, that a committee of seven members should be appointed to report as to the present state and condition of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary, and to suggest such alterations in the rules and regulations as might appear most conducive to the future success of the institution. The meeting was then adjourned till the 30th, the infirmary remaining closed for want of funds.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES IN THE CITY.—On Monday, in the forenoon, a deputation of gentlemen, connected with the City Association for establishing an equalisation of the rate for the relief of the poor throughout the city of London, waited, by appointment, upon Mr. Baines, M.P., at the office of the Commissioners, Somerset-house. Alderman Sidney, M.P., introduced the deputation, which consisted of gentlemen belonging to the board of guardians of the city of London. Mr. Baines was attended by Lord Courtenay, M.P., Mr. Nicholl, and Mr. H. W. Gray, Esq. In introducing the deputation to the Chief Commissioner, Alderman Sidney said he had been desired to state that the gentlemen who accompanied him upon that occasion appeared as a deputation from the City "Poor-law Association," the members of which were of opinion that an equalisation of the tax for the relief of the poor was exceedingly desirable. The corporation of the city of London had twice adopted resolutions strongly condemning the existing laws, and had also presented petitions to both Houses of Parliament in favour of union rating. The deputation wished to suggest the desirability of bringing the bill for the regulation of the rates into Parliament before the Easter recess, if possible, for several reasons. Alderman Sidney then entered at length into the question, after which a variety of facts were brought under the notice of the board by several of the guardians, explanatory of the injustice of the working of the existing law. After some further conversation as to minor changes, Mr. Baines said, in reply, that the Commissioners had been for some time impressed with the necessity which existed for a material alteration in the Poor-law rating and the law of settlement, and he thought it was right that the Legislature should step in to make the necessary alterations in the statute. They were most anxious that this should be done, and he (Mr. Baines) would give his best attention to what had fallen from the deputation, so that the truth and justice of the case might be met as soon as possible. At present, however, in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs, he could make no further promise upon the subject. The deputation, after thanking the board, withdrew.

THE METAL BUTTON TRADE.—The operatives of Birmingham are now availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the great influx of foreigners the Exhibition of 1851 will bring to this country, to resuscitate, if possible, the metal button trade, which formerly flourished, and afforded employment to many families in that town. A deputation, on Saturday last, waited by appointment on Prince Albert, who most graciously received the deputation, and, after hearing the memorial read, expressed himself highly gratified to learn that his patronage on a former occasion had proved so beneficial to a deserving body of operatives, and graciously stated that it would give him great satisfaction if the same result followed his support on the present occasion, by again promoting the revival of the fashion of wearing gilt buttons. His Royal Highness assured the deputation that it would afford him much pleasure to encourage the manufacture of such beautiful articles as those then exhibited. His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to accept several sets of gilt buttons; and on his own behalf, and on that of the two Royal Princes, thanked the artisans presenting them, and expressed his intention of wearing them, and of the two young Princes doing the same. The deputation have also had the honour of an introduction to the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of presenting to his Lordship specimens of their trade, and to solicit his patronage of the same. His Lordship most kindly received the deputation, and expressed to them the great pleasure it would give him to assist them as far as lay in his power.

CROWN ESTATE PAVING.—A bill has been brought in by Lord Seymour and Mr. Cornwell Lewis, to transfer the duties of paving, lighting, watering, and cleansing part of the Crown estate in the district of the Regent's Park, and certain streets and places in Westminster, to the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests. The commissioners will have power to appoint additional commissioners, and will have all the powers and property, and be liable to all the debts and engagements, of the old commissioners.

FOREIGN LODGERS.—Some of the large number of foreigners which the "Great Exhibition" has brought to the metropolis, have been, during the last few days, victimising respectable parties in the following manner:—Persons having apartments to let are applied to by a well-dressed man, who wishes to take two or three rooms, as the case may be, and, in lieu of giving a reference, offers to pay three months' rent in advance. This is usually considered satisfactory, the rooms are let, and in the evening, on the tenant's arriving, the unfortunate householder finds that his rooms are to be tenanted by a host of dirty, hirsute foreigners, who smoke, drink, quarrel, and sing "Vaterland" and the "Marseillaise" all day, and sleep on the floors at night. In a house at Piccadilly, three rooms were taken, and seventeen lodgers arrived. In another case four rooms were taken, and thirty-three occupants filled them, who, however, departed on receiving back the rent they had paid, together with a bonus named by themselves, the obtaining of which is, no doubt, the object of these greivous gentlemen.

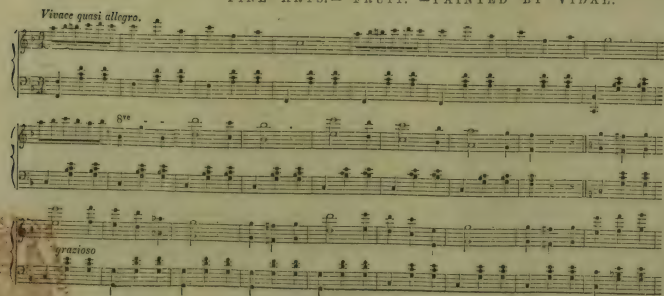
VACANCY AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—The situation of house-keeper of this institution has become vacant, by the sudden decease of Mrs. Braybrooke, the late occupant.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—In the metropolitan districts the births registered for the week ending Saturday, April 5, were:—Males, 808; females, 792; total, 1560. Deaths during the same period—Males, 571; females, 479; total, 1059. The average number of births in the six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1333. It thus appears, from the official report, that the last week has witnessed a great improvement in the public health—the deaths in the metropolitan districts, which had ranged above 1400 in the last three weeks of March, having fallen to 1059. But this is still a high rate of mortality, not only as compared with what prevails in country districts, under conditions more favourable to health, but also with that which the population of London usually suffer at this period of the year. In none of the ten corresponding weeks of 1845-50, with the exception of that of 1850, did the number of deaths exceed 1028, while the average of these weeks was 946, which, if a correction be made for increase of population, will become 1032. Compared with the latter estimated result, the deaths registered last week show an increase of 27. A decrease in the mortality from complaints which have lately been prevalent, is now perceptible. The zymotic or epidemic class of diseases, which comprises hooping-cough and influenza, with nineteen other forms of malady, has declined from 245 deaths, which it numbered in the previous week, to 180 in the last. The class of diseases of the respiratory organs, from 272 in the preceding week to 220 in the present return. The tubercular class, which includes scrofula, tabes mesenterica, phthisis or consumption, and hydrocephalus, has remained nearly the same in the two weeks; while complaints of the digestive organs show precisely the same amount. Last week 95 persons died of bronchitis, 81 of pneumonia, 25 of asthma, only the first of these diseases showing more than the usual fatality. 59 children died of hooping-cough, which is more than the average of corresponding weeks. The cases in which the fatal cause is specified as influenza have now sensibly decreased: the number in this return is 23. The progress and decline of influenza during the last six weeks may be traced in the deaths registered, which were successively 8, 15, 38, 63, 37, and 23. The fatal effects of diseases of the "respiratory organs" (phthisis not being included in this category) may also be traced during the same period in the following weekly numbers: 281, 321, 352, 350, 274, and 220. Small-pox has further declined, and last week the deaths of only 7 children and 1 adults are ascribed to it; measles also exhibits a more favourable result; and only 6 fatal cases of scarlatina are recorded.

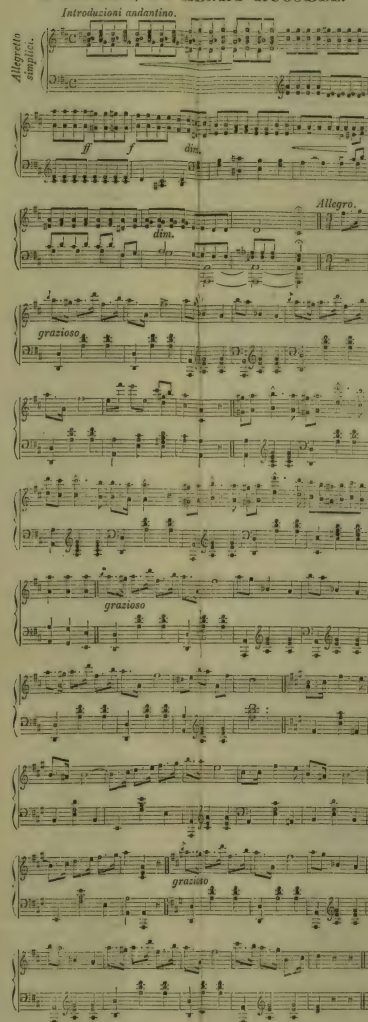
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Monday and Tuesday. The mean of the week was 29.907 in. The mean temperature was 43° 5 deg., which is about the average of the same week in 10 years. The mean daily temperature varied little during the week, but it fell to 39° 5 on Saturday, which is 5 degrees below the average. The direction of the wind varied from south-west to north during the first four days, and was chiefly north-east during the remainder.



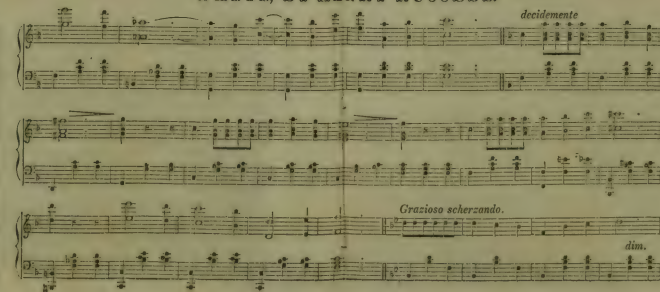
FINE ARTS.—"FRUIT."—PAINTED BY VIDAL.



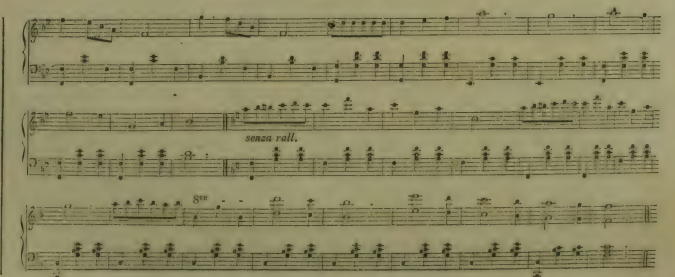
MAZURKA, BY HENRY RUSSELL.



WALTZ, BY HENRY RUSSELL.



"FLOWERS."—PAINTED BY VIDAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



FINE ARTS.

"FRUIT," AND "FLOWERS," PAINTED BY VIDAL.

THE charming impersonations upon the preceding pages are from a pair of crayon paintings by M. Vidal, a pupil of Delaroche, and who ranks for his portraits as the Lawrence of Paris. These, together with other of M. Vidal's pictures, have been engraved in a very nice manner, and are published by Vibert and Goupil, of Paris, who have done so much towards the establishment of the Art-Union of France and America.

The figures here illustrated are very characteristic. "Fruit," who bears a basket of luxuriant fruit, is pressing the luscious peach to her lips: her hair is dressed with fruit; and the overflowing basket beside her, with the distant fruit-tree, are fitting accessories.

"Flowers" is a very May Queen, who is garlanded with floral beauties, and wears a crown, or turban, most fantastically wrought. Her path is strewn with flowers; and the background is composed of the same natural wealth. The flaunting gaiety of the maiden is delightful.

MARTYR PAINTING AT THE PANTHEON.

A picture by Messrs. James and George Fogg is now exhibiting at the above gallery, manifestly designed to stimulate the public feeling against the Papal Aggression, by a pictorial appeal to the eye. Its subject is the martyrdom of William Tyndal, which took place at Amersham, Buckinghamshire, in 1566; and the distinguishing point of it is the circumstance that the daughter of the martyr was herself compelled to kindle the pile. A group in the foreground describes this act. The poor girl is in the custody of two friars, who force her to apply the torch to the faggots on which her father is placed. Behind them a Doctor of Canon Law is declaiming against the heretic; while above, on a platform, the Sheriff of the county, with the Bishop's chancellor, presides over the terrible scene, evidently compassionate the sufferers, but without the power to prevent it. The figures are highly characteristic, and very artistically grouped. Altogether, it is a powerful picture.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

After four highly successful performances of Auber's "Gustave," Bellini's "Sonnambula" was represented last Tuesday night, for the first appearance of Mlle. Caroline Duprez in the interesting character of *Amina*, and for the return of Coletti as *Count Rodolfo*.

An *Amina* of eighteen, with considerable personal attractions, and with a thoroughly accomplished style as a vocalist, could not fail to win the enthusiastic suffrages of an audience, even if the reading of the young and gifted artist did not develop the histrionic genius of her more practised predecessors. Like her *Lucia*, the *Amina* of Mlle. Duprez was remarkable for its simple and earnest grace, and for its careful attention to the dramatic details of the passing action. In the first act, *Amina* was rendered more retiring than obtrusive, the coquetry was more childish than artful, the sentiment for the lover more subdued than vehement. This quiet interpretation had its charm, as well as the buoyancy and vehemence of other versions have had their attendant excitement. The vocalisation of Mlle. Duprez was exquisitely beautiful. Her ornaments in the "Come per me sereno" were sparing, but highly graceful; she prudently reserved her powers for the outbreak of joy, "Ah! non giunge," in the finale; and herein she revelled in elegant embellishments of such captivating influence, as to exact the universal demand for its repetition: the neatness, finish, and precision of her cadenzas could not be surpassed.

It was delightful to listen to the musically toned organ of Coletti again. In a flowing and melodious cantabile he has now no equal; his method is perfect, his accent is so pure, the sentiment so chaste and intense, that there is but one feeling of unalloyed gratification inspired by him; and as an actor he frequently rises into sublimity, as in the last scene of the aged *Foscari*, at the moment when the deposed *Doge* hears the fatal knell, proclaiming his successor.

Carlotta Grisi danced the Truandaise, from the ballet of "Esmeralda," to the ecstatic delight of the audience, so fascinating is her style, and so piquant is her pantomime in this part.

On Thursday night, Auber's five-act opera, "La Muette de Portici," known in this country under the title of "Masaniello," was produced. The characters were thus distributed:—*Elvira* (betrothed to *Alfonso*), Madame Fiorentini; *Fenella* (a dumb girl), Mlle. Monti; *Masaniello* (brother to *Fenella*), Signor Pardini; *Pietro* (his friend), M. Massol; *Borella*, Signor Lorenzo; *Selva*, M. Balanchi; *Alfonso*, Signor Scotti; *Lorenzo*, Signor Mercorale. With the libretto and music of this masterpiece of Auber the musical public are now perfectly well acquainted. Containing so much beautiful dance music, it is not surprising that the direction of Her Majesty's Theatre should include such a work in the repertoire, unrivalled as are the choreographic combinations at this establishment; and as Mr. Lumley has secured M. Massol, the original *Pietro*, besides the services of one of the most celebrated dramatic mimes of Italy, Mlle. Monti, there was also the additional inducement of presenting her in the part of *Fenella*, with which the name of the once popular *dansseuse*, Pauline Leroux, is associated with such glory. Two new tenors of Continental note—Pardini, from Berlin, and Signor Scotti, from Italy—made their debut on this occasion. For the Guaracha and Bolero in the first act, Mlles. Kohlenburg, Soto, Auswand, Pascalis, Lamoureux, Mathilde, M. Ehrick, &c., were enlisted; and the chief dancers in the Tantrouze of the third act were Amalia Ferraris and M. Charles, assisted by Mlles. Allegrini, Soldansky, Rosa, M. Ehrick, M. Gouriet, &c. As Mr. A. Harris, who mounted this opera for Covent-Garden Theatre, is now the director of the *mise en scene* at Her Majesty's Theatre, the actions and groupings of the spectacle were, of course, admirably arranged, each act ending with a splendid tableau. He was indefatigable in his exertions, costumed as a fisherman; and his animated dancing before the horse of *Masaniello*, in the procession, at the end of the fourth act, added much to its effect. The Guaracha and Bolero were encored, so picturesque were the figures and so neat the dancing. The overture, executed with much spirit and precision, was re-demanded with one voice. The prayer in the market scene, sung with due attention to the *pianos* and *fortes*, was also encored. Pardini was well received, and was encored in the barcarole, which he sang nicely. He is an actor of intelligence; but he must moderate his action, which is too abrupt and angular. Massol was greatly applauded on his entrance. The great duo he had nearly all to himself; and never were his rich mellow tones heard to greater advantage. In the concluding passage he threw out his powerful organ with electric effect, and the encore was irresistible. He gave the barcarole in the last scene beautifully. Lorenzo's *Borella* had considerable merit in its savage energy. But the great feature in the magnificent mounting of "La Mueta" was the representative of *Fenella*; and to see the exquisite pantomime of Mlle. Monti would be alone a source of attraction for the opera. It is quite an original conception. The public have been accustomed to see the pirouettes and gyrations of *dansseuses* in this part, but Mlle. Monti, in the first place, does not dress it like a ballet-girl, but like a Neapolitan peasant, as it ought to be presented; and, secondly, her gestures and by-play are those of nature. She speaks eloquently with her eyes—every emotion is depicted on her varying countenance: she does not distort the limbs and use the arms like a windmill, according to stage convention, but she makes you feel that she is a wronged woman, who has loved not wisely, but too well. Her tale of woe and suffering in the first act was most touching—her denunciation of the seducer full of force. Her great hit was in the scene of pardon of *Alfonso*, in the tent scene: it seemed to thrill the audience, who before had scarcely comprehended the novel mode of rendering this character. Mlle. Monti is the daughter of the celebrated sculptor Monti, of Rome. Her fame in Italy has been great, and she retired from the stage some two years since, after a brilliant career, having been married to a gentleman of fortune at Venice. Her visit to this country will be indeed right welcome.

"La Mueta di Portici" will be repeated this night (Saturday). Alary's new comic opera, the "Tre Nozze," will be the earliest novelty after Easter; and Thalberg's new opera will follow immediately.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Semiramide" was given twice, leaving nothing to be desired as regards choral and orchestral execution, superb *mise en scene*, and efficient representatives of the Assyrian Queen and Arsace in Grisi and Angri; but most lamentably marred in the ensemble by the false intonation of the *Adreno*, and the loss of voice (whether from cold or from a chronic cause, is not quite clear as yet) of the *Assur*.

On Tuesday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, honoured the revival of "Masaniello" with their presence. This opera is one of the grandest musical performances of this establishment: it is worth while going a hundred miles and more, to hear Costa's band perform the overture, and to listen to the singing of the chorus in the beautiful prayer in the market scene. It is needless to add, that both these instrumental and choral displays of excellence were rapturously encored; the brilliant quality of the phalanx of instrumentalists came out magnificently, and the *pianissimo* in the prayer was accomplished with incomparable delicacy and precision. The cast of the principals, with the exception of *Alfonso*, the representative of which sang awfully out of tune, and nearly ruined the first act, is extremely strong. Madame Castellan returned from her triumphs at Berlin in the somewhat ungainly part of *Elvira*, singing her florid air in the first act, and cavatina in the fourth act, with brilliant effect. Herr Formes appeared for the first time as *Pietro*, and achieved a great success by his rugged bearing, his picturesque action, nervous energy, and emphatic singing. He gave the barcarole in the last act with a feverish anxiety of the excited fisherman, placed by the turn of the revolutionary wheel in the gilded saloon. Formes and Tamberlik, in the great duo of the second act, the invocation to liberty of the insurgent fishermen, quite electrified the house; never were the patriotic strains of Auber in this duo delivered with more fervour, and the concluding passage was provocative of an explosion of cheering, renewed again and again after the encore. Tamberlik has returned with all his powers. He is unquestionably the most dramatic singer of his age, and has special qualities to distinguish him. Even those who hesitated at first to record his merits, apprehensive of the occasional tremulousness in his organ when uttering passionate phrases, have now placed him in the highest rank of tenors. With the most finished and refined style he combines a wonderful energy, with which he can thrill his hearers in forcible passages, having such a wondrous command of the high notes (in the last mad scene of "Masaniello," on Thursday, he ascended to C sharp in alt). In the opening barcarole of the second act he was encored, as usual, but did not accept it. In the cavatina of the fourth act, the invocation to sleep, his vocalisation was perfect; the ease,

grace, and certainty with which he executed the ascending scale to B, and descending to the octave below, were beyond all praise. The enthusiasm he created was unbounded; his manly bearing, graceful pantomime, and general conception of the part, adding to the impression of his vocal exertions. Polonini was an able *Borella*. The *Fenella* of Mlle. Ballin is more forcible than poetical.

On Thursday was the first extra night, on which occasion selections from "Semiramide," and "Masaniello," with the exception of the two last acts, were performed. This night (Saturday) Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," with Grisi, Castellan, Tamberlik, Herr Formes, and Signor Stigelli (his first appearance), will be given, being the last performance before Easter; after which, the earliest novelty will be Beethoven's "Fidelio," for the first time in its Italian form, the principal parts to be sustained by Madame Castellan, Signor Tagliafico, Herr Formes, Signor Stigelli, and Signor Tamberlik.

ADELPHI.

On Thursday, a new farce, in one act, entitled "London Fog," was produced. It is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. Mark Lemon, and consists almost entirely of humorous dialogue. The plot, or rather "plan," of the farce is simple enough:—Mr. Frank Copal (Mr. Bedford), a sign-painter, mistakes his lodgings in a fog, and finds his way into those of Mr. Simple (Mr. Wright), by whom he has been sued for a bill, and to whose niece he is affianced. Simple arrives in due course, and is made to believe that the fog has misled him—the pictures in the room having been altered by the intruding artist. However, he is induced to stay, and is treated to supper with his own viands and wine, during which he reveals his purpose of forgiving his niece and her lover, of whose person he is ignorant. Being then put to sleep in an arm-chair, and the furniture restored to its former position, the "old fogey," as he is called in the bills, thinks that he must have been dreaming; and on the re-appearance of the delinquent parties is made the dupe of their pretensions, grounded on the information already given by himself. The farce was successful.

Sir Bulwer Lytton's new comedy having been read by Mr. Macready, and the parts cast, is now in the hands of the amateurs for the study of their respective rôles. The production bears some similarity to the author's "Money," and is full of what are technically termed "character parts." Mr. Webster has the superintendence of the costumes and appointments, and the ultimate right to the performance.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.—Mlle. Cruvelli has appeared in Verdi's "Ernani," with triumphant success. Her youth and handsome person won the favour of the audience before she had uttered a note; but the beauty of her voice, which is of wonderful compass—little, if anything, short of three octaves—occasioned equal surprise and delight; and her first cavatina was followed by rapturous and prolonged plaudits, which did not cease until the fair debutante had thrice appeared before the public. Her success was as decisive as any ever witnessed at the Italiens. In the same opera Mr. Sims Reeves also appeared. In *Ernani*, his noble voice was, for the first time, heard to advantage, and his very first air was given with a power and pathos which at once decided his high rank as a singer. The last scene between these two artists was a genuine ovation for both, nor was the enthusiasm of the public satisfied until they twice re-appeared before they finally retired. Colini, too, who cannot be said to have made much progress in Parisian favour, sang so well in this opera, for the first time, to give an idea that his reputation in Italy was not undeserved. He sang the part of *Carlo V.* beautifully. The whole opera went off in a style which promises a most splendid termination to Mr. Lumley's first season in Paris.

PRINCESS.—The Easter piece to be produced at this theatre is by Mr. Albert Smith, and is entitled "The Alhambra; or, the Three Beautiful Princesses."

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Idol worship in art is certainly to be deprecated; but, if exception were made in favour of any composer by the Philharmonic Society, most assuredly should it be for Beethoven, whose symphonies have been a mine of wealth as well as of artistic glory for the institution. The immortal composer has, however, been treated by the society very cavalierly in regard to his last symphonic production, familiarly known as the "Choral No. 9." Yielding to the instances of the directors in 1822, Beethoven agreed to compose a symphony for the Philharmonic Society; and the score was duly transmitted through Mr. Neate—the composer, in 1825, sending his final corrections and instructions for its performance. Beethoven, in the plenitude of his genius, thought proper to emancipate himself from all conventional forms as to symphonic writing, and to substitute for the ordinary finale, the fourth movement, a choral piece of large proportions, to carry out in musical notation the poetical ideas in Schiller's "Ode to Joy." The "big wigs" of the profession, in 1825, were horror-struck at Beethoven's daring innovation—just the same as they were first staggered by the C minor Symphony; frightened at the second Mass in D; and absolutely horrified by the posthumous quartets. M. Fétis, the musical historian, to this day raves against Beethoven for his "insanity"—when the Bonn musician was alive, it was styled "presumption." "Who says I am wrong?" once exclaimed the indignant Beethoven, at some criticism on his extending the domain of art; "I, Beethoven, say I am right," and the small fry of critics became dumb at the voice of the master spirit of his age. However, the ninth symphony, inefficiently interpreted in 1825, was pronounced to be a failure; and Mr. Neate alone had the moral courage to revive it at one of his concerts, for some years. Another musical institution, the Società Armonica, essayed to perform it, with praiseworthy intentions, but with imperfect means. The Earl of Westmorland, also, was so convinced of the real grandeur of the work, that he had it executed at a concert of the Royal Academy of Music. In 1837, after a long agitation by one or two amateurs, the Philharmonic Society awoke from its lethargy, and it was performed. Then a new light broke in upon the "big wigs" and "glee amateurs"; they ascertained that the three orchestral movements were, at all events, unexceptional—that the adagio was sublime—that the scherzo was a marvellous piece of powerful imagery; but that the choral finale was impracticable. In the same year, however, the Earl of Westmorland, true to his text, had the ninth symphony played with a band of 100 players, and a chorus of 112 voices, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on the occasion of the benefit to raise funds for the Beethoven monument, which was inaugurated at Bonn, in 1845, in the presence of our Queen and Prince Albert, and copiously illustrated in our columns. The work appeared at distant intervals, at the Philharmonic Concerts, until 1847, when Costa took the matter in hand, and, for the first time, a thoroughly intelligible interpretation of the composer's conception was given. The Symphony then made a decided step in advance in public opinion; and, if it had been inserted in the first instead of the last part of the third concert on Monday, much greater progress would have been made to render its intricacies and to penetrate the design of the composer of this mighty musical epic. But a fatality appears to attend the councils of the seven directors—they take no heed of the past; they are utterly regardless of the future. A rich and varied selection of brilliant and exciting pieces was made for the first part of the scheme, occupying more than two hours in the execution; and then, at a late period of the night, the amateurs, fatigued with their previous attention and enthusiasm, were called upon to listen for one hour more, for such is the time occupied with the Ninth Symphony, to one of the most abstruse combinations for orchestra and voices, that live emanated from any writer, living or dead. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from such policy—that it is not the intention of the Philharmonic directors to popularise this work (written expressly for the Society), and that they have no feeling for art beyond the trading spirit of the sale of tickets. They announce the Symphony as an especial attraction, and they place it in the programme at a period of the evening when half the auditory, with the lamentable impatience so characteristic of our country to escape before a performance be concluded, commences to leave the room in detachments. Produced in this way, the appearance of a Choral Symphony in a Philharmonic programme can only be considered as a delusion—a mere *ad captandum* proceeding to entrap a few extra guineas, and not as a solemn and conscientious tribute to the intrinsic beauties of a sublime composition, and to the distinguished musician who honoured the Society by leaving it as a legacy to what has hitherto proved Vandalian hands.

We feel too depressed and too disheartened, by having to renew our earnest and indignant protests against the directional policy, to dwell on Monday's execution, except to record that Costa achieved what was possible, with the limited time allowed for the production, and there were fewer mishaps than usual in the choral portion, and that there were not wanting amateurs, sincere in their appreciation of the sublimities of the Symphony, to listen with deep reverence, to appreciate with profound feeling, and to applaud with unbounded enthusiasm.

The selection in the first act comprised the overture (encored) and introduction to Spohr's "Jessonda," Mozart's Violin Concerto in E flat (admirably executed by Sainton); and the overture, scherzo, song with chorus, "You spotted snakes," Notturmo, and Wedding March, and Final Chorus from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The solo singing was unexceptionable, in the choices of pieces and in the execution. Miss Louisa Prynne essayed the difficult task of giving Mozart's "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni," in the original key, and was highly successful in the effort; whilst Miss M. Williams sang the "Paga fui," from Winter's "Proserpina," with a depth of feeling well worthy of imitation by our concert-singers in general, who are too regardless of dramatic sentiment. Mr. Lockey and M. Jules Stockhausen gave efficient aid in the concerted pieces. The next concert will be on the 28th of April.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first concert of the seventh season began on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of Prince Albert; the presidency of the Duke of Leinster, vice the late Duke of Cambridge; the vice-presidency of the Earl of Westmorland, and under the control of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom are the Earls of Falmouth and Belfast, Lord Saltoun, Generals Sir A. Barnard and Sir John Campbell, Sir G. Clerk, Bart., M.P.; Hon. L. Parsons, Hon. Major Legge, Messrs. Freeling, Perkins, Clerk, Lukin, and Ellerton. Mr. John Elia is the acting director. There are nearly 300 members of the aristocratic, literary, and scientific circles, subscribers to the Union, amongst whom are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Beaufort, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Prince and Princess Czartoryski, Viscountess Combermere, Dowager Countess of Essex, the Earl of Cawdor, Marchioness of Douro, Marchioness of Downshire, Lady F. Bentinck, Lord G. Fitzgerald, Viscount Mandeville, Dowager Lady Rivers, Viscount Templeton, Lord Trimleston, Dowager Lady Wharcliffe, Earl of Wilton, Dowager Countess Somers Coombs, Earl and Countess of Dunraven, Viscount and Viscountess Seaham, Hon. Mr. Parsons, Rev. Sir F. Ouseley, Bart.;

Rev. Sir H. Dakinfield, Bart.; Sir John and Lady Harrington, Dowager Viscountess Hereford, Marquis of Kildare, Viscountess Lifford, Hon. General Upton, Generals Gabrel and Mercer, Sir W. Newton, Sir C. Eastlake, P.R.A.; Lady C. Cavendish, Hon. Mrs. Cavendish, Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart.; Baroness Bassett, Lady Freemantle, Rev. Dr. Young, H. Packer, Esq., R.A.; Sir W. and Lady Medleycott, W. Marshall, Esq., M.P.; Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; Sir F. Hare, Bart.; Rev. Dr. Young, Rev. C. Wyndham, Hon. Mr. O'Callaghan, Professor Owen, Owen Jones, Esq., Sir J. Gibson, Bart., &c. It is useful to mention the above names, as an illustration of the great advance of classical chamber music in this country. In what are termed the "fashionable circles," a large body of accomplished amateurs are now to be found. As her Majesty is an excellent vocalist and pianist, and Prince Albert is an able organist, as well as a clever composer, and both the Queen and Prince Consort are accomplished connoisseurs as well as practical amateurs, a great impetus has been given to the fine execution of superior works; and this impetus has not only been remarkable in chamber music, but has been extended also to the lyric drama. All that is now wanting, to complete this gratifying evidence of musical progress, is the formation of a National Opera, on such a permanent basis as to secure the invaluable practice of a dramatic school for our rising singers.

Tuesday's programme comprised Haydn's quartet in F, No. 48, executed by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, and Piatti; Beethoven's wonderful Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, admirably played by Ernst and Hallé; Mendelssohn's Presto Scherzando in E sharp minor, rendered by Hallé to perfection; and Mendelssohn's quintet in B flat, Op. 87 (posthumous), interpreted by Ernst, Deloffre, Hill, Mellon, and Piatti. The novelty was the last-mentioned quintet, for two violins, two violas, and violoncello, consisting of an allegro in B flat major, an andante scherzando in G minor (in place of the usual minuet), an adagio in D minor, and a finale molto vivace in B flat. The andante is remarkable for its originality, the slow movement for its dramatic and pathetic intensity, and the opening and concluding ones for their fire and vivacity. The quintet severely taxes the powers of the executants; but, with the poetry of Ernst's style, the mellow richness of Hill's viola, the skilful co-operation of Deloffre and Mellon in the second violin and viola parts, and the delicious intonation and elegance of Piatti in the violoncello part, a fine interpretation was secured. Hallé performed a charming norturmo and impromptu by Chopin, as a *bonne bouche* at the close of this engaging concert. The second meeting will be on the 29th inst.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary festival was celebrated on Tuesday, in Freemasons' Hall; the president of the society, J. Evans, Esq., in the chair. There were nearly 150 amateurs present, besides the ladies, who filled the gallery after the banquet. The choir comprised about 32 tenors, 30 basses, 14 altos, and 18 cantos. Amongst the amateurs and professors were Messrs. Donald King, Land, Smith, Barnby, Howe, Coward, Fitzwilliam, J. L. Hutton, E. Taylor, Machin, Robertson, King, Rev. Mr. Helmore, Netherclift, Banting, H. F. Chorley, Grüneisen, Calkin, Gibbons, Oliphant, Gray, Spencer, &c. Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey, was the conductor; and the boys of the Chapel Royal, &c., assisted in the choir. The selection comprised, after "Non Nobis Domine," Dr. Green's anthem "Oh, clap your hands," Dr. Croft's anthem "Cry aloud and shout," and madrigals by Luca Marenzio, T. Weelkes, F. Pilkington, W. Byrde, J. Wilbye, R. Edwards, and Saville. It was a very gratifying meeting, and several of the madrigals were encored; Pilkington's "I sigh still doomed," for its pathos, and Byrde's "Come let us sing," for its gaiety, exciting special admiration. The customary loyal and occasional toasts were given, and the health of the chairman received with much applause.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

There will be no dearth of musical entertainments for the evenings in Passion Week. The Amateur Musical Society, on Monday, will give their sixth concert. On the same evening, and during the week, Mr. Russell will present his new vocal panoramic entertainment, "The Far West, or the Emigrant's Progress," for the first time in London.—The London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Monday, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Mr. Surman, with Misses Birch, Stewart, L. Baxter, Messrs. Lockey, Seymour, Banks, and Phillips.—Mr. Alcroft opens the Lyceum Theatre, during the week, for concerts, under the direction of Signor Negri and Mr. Lavenue. The celebrated Sivioli, the violinist, will make his first appearance in this country since his return from America.—Concerts will also be given on Monday and Tuesday at the Surrey Theatre.—On Tuesday, M. Billet, at St. Martin's Hall, will have his pianoforte performance.—On Tuesday night, the Beethoven Quartet Society will have their second meeting; and on Wednesday evening Mr. Hulsh will give the sixth of his monthly concerts at St. Martin's Hall. On this occasion M. Gounod's "Sanctus ad Benedictus," that created such a sensation on its first execution, will be repeated; Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," Haydn's "Passione," and "A tantum ergo," by Rossini, will be included in the scheme.—Mr. Sedgwick's concert will take place on Wednesday night, at the Adelaide-street Music Hall.—On Wednesday night, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform the "Messiah," at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa.—The second concert of the Royal Academy of Music will take place this morning (Saturday); as also Mrs. John Macfarren's *matinée musicale* at the Queen Anne-street Rooms; Mr. J. W. Sharp's concert at the Surrey Theatre; and Mr. F. Chatterton's concert at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

At the Apollonicon Concerts, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the vocalists have been Misses Poole and Messent, and the Misses Collins; and the solo instrumentalists Mr. F. Chatterton, his pupils, the Lockwood family, and the Collins family.

The "People's Concerts" at the Holborn National Hall on Monday, under the direction of Mr. Graham, have been well attended.

Mr. Muhlenfeldt had his concert of classical and modern pianoforte music on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, assisted by Ernst, Rousselet, Lindsay Sloper, Misses Williams, Watson, and Herr Mengis.

The Sacred Harmonic Society, on Wednesday night, performed Handel's "Samson," for the third time, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa, with Misses Birch, Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips, as principal vocalists.

Madame Goffrie, an accomplished pianiste, and Herr Goffrie, a clever violinist, gave their annual concert on Wednesday night, at the Hanover Rooms. The vocalists were, Mlle. Mangner, Mlle. Lavinsky, Miss Bassano, Mlle. Rummell, Miss Messent, Miss Haywood, Herr Mayerhofer (basso), Herr Stigelli (tenor), Herr J. Stockhausen (basso), Signor Marchesi (baritone), Herr Mengis (baritone); the solo players were Herr Müller (the contra-basso from Darmstadt); Madame Parish Alvars (harp), a most finished player; Master Joseph Parker, pupil of Madame Goffrie (piano); and Herr Goffrie (violin). There was a band, of which Mr. John Day was leader. Herr Rummell and Herr Goffrie were the conductors.

Mr. W. S. Bennett gave his third and last performance of classical pianoforte music, on Tuesday night, at the Hanover Rooms. He played selections from his own works and those of Bach, Handel, and Mendelssohn, besides taking a part in Mendelssohn's trio in C minor. Mr. Bennett had the co-operation of Ernst, Piatti, and Mr. R. Barnett (piano), with Mrs. E. Erwin as vocalist, who was encored in Mr. Bennett's ballad, "The May Dew."

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Mr. Lumley was to have terminated his season at the Italian Opera-house in Paris on Thursday last, or this evening (Saturday) at the latest. It began on the 9th of November last, but the next campaign will begin at the usual period, on the 2nd of October, and finish by the 1st of April. The operas added to the existing repertory have been Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," Halévy's "Tempesta," and Alary's "Tre Nozze." The company has included the talents of Madame Sontag, Madame Fiorentini, Madame Giuliani, Mlle. Ida Bertrand, Mlle. Caroline Duprez, Mlle. Rosati; Signori Gardoni, Ivanoff, Calzolari, Lablache, Colini, Scapini, Ferranti, M. Duprez, Mr. Sims Reeves, &c. Alary's new opera was a great success, and will be transferred to Her Majesty's Theatre after Easter.

At the Grand Opéra, in Paris, Signor Marali, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, has appeared as *Fernando* in Donizetti's "Favorita," after his success in Halévy's "Juive" and Rossini's "William Tell." Meyerbeer's "Prophète," which had been withdrawn during the run of the "Enfant Prodigue" of Auber, was revived with extraordinary success, the receipts being more than 9000 francs (£360). Madame Viardot's *Fides* was as much applauded as ever. The large sum of nearly £29,000 had been received during 87 representations of this work in Paris; and it is now playing at thirty-two theatres in Germany. The King of Prussia has just made a present to the composer of his bust in marble, by the sculptor Rauch, mounted on a magnificent pedestal, and accompanied by an autograph letter. M. Viouxtemp, is in Paris, on his way to London.

Berlin letters mention that the performance of Auber's "Masaniello" had been prohibited by the Government.—Herr Von Küster, for forty three years director of the theatres at Dresden, Leipzig, Augsburg, and Berlin, has resigned his post of Intendant-General of the Theatres at Berlin. Herr Hnsbrig, formerly an officer of the Royal Guard, will be his successor.—At the Berlin Grand Opera, a posthumous and unpublished comic opera, in one act, entitled "The Return from Abroad," by Mendelssohn, is in preparation: it was composed by him on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of his parents, and had only been performed in private, by amateurs.—The King of Prussia has supplied, it is stated, to Madame Birch-Löffler, the idea of a libretto, the subject of which is the taking of Florence by Henri Quatre, in 1578.

Miss Clara Novello and Madame Stütz played *Semiramide* and *Arsace* fifteen times at the Italian Opera in Lisbon, this winter.

Mr. Henry Russell has given his "Vocal and Pictorial Entertainment," entitled "The Far West," at the Richmond Theatre, during the past week, with great success. The scenes, some 14 in number, picture the emigrant's progress from the Old Land to the New; and the narrative is interspersed with songs and recitative, given by Mr. Russ in his vividly dramatic style. There was also a morning performance, entitled "Negro Life in Freedom and in Slavery." Mr. Russell will give the above Entertainment at the Olympic Theatre, next week, when we shall illustrate one of its most striking tableaux, and detail the vocal performance, which, with the pictorial illustrations, will doubtless prove very attractive.

MUSIC HALL, ADLAIUE GALLERY.—Mr. Gratton Cooke gives his first benefit concert on Easter Monday, under the patronage of Colonel Macdonnell and the officers of the 2d Life Guards. The band of the regiment will attend, under Mr. Cooke's direction, and perform several *morceaux*. Miss Poole, the Misses Collins, Messrs. Richardson, Arban, Menghis, and Chatterton, with his pupils, give their services, combined with the apollonicon.

DEATH OF JOHN PARRY, Esq., BARBAD ALAW.—The death of the well-known and universally respected musician, the father of John Parry the vocalist, on Tuesday last, at his house, 31, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in his 76th year, has caused the deepest regret in the musical circles.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Tuesday, Mr. Geach, of Birmingham, was elected M.P. for Coventry, in the room of Mr. Turner, appointed to the office of Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Geach had a majority of 436 votes over his opponent, Mr. Strutt, late M.P. for Derby, the numbers being—For Mr. Geach, 1669; for Mr. Strutt, 1104. Mr. Geach expressed his intention to support Sir James Graham's views on the subject of Panal aggression.

Levi Harwood and Jones, the two men sentenced to death by Baron Parke at the Kingston Assizes, on Tuesday week, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollett, at Frimley, are to be executed at Horsemaner-lane Gaol, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at nine o'clock. A petition signed by the whole of the jury has been forwarded to Mr. Locke King, M.P. for East Surrey, for presentation through the Home Secretary, praying for a commutation of the sentence of death. It is based upon the strong conviction of the jury that neither of the men, Levi Harwood nor Samuel Jones, fired the shot, but that it was fired by the approver, Hiram Smith. No result has yet been announced from this proceeding.

On Monday the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in the metropolis, in order to afford every facility to the numerous strangers who will shortly visit the Great Exhibition, commenced re-writing the names of all the streets within that parish. St. James's, Westminster, and St. George's, Hanover-square, are understood to be about to follow the example. In the City it has been found that nearly 150 places therein are without any written designation. At the end of each street index hands will be painted, and the letter N., S. E., or W., according to the point of the compass it may lead towards.

The directors of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, encouraged by the success which has attended the opening of the postal service between this country and the Cape of Good Hope by their screw ships, have determined upon the extension of the line to the Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, which will be carried out without delay by ships of 1700 tons burden, and 300 horse-power (by Maudslays), now in the course of construction by Marc and Co., of Blackwall, for this service.

Monday last being the first day of the official year, the arrangement for the annual supply of the several dock establishments, quays, and warehouses, and snuffcase wharfs on the Thames, with landing officers of the Customs department for the ensuing year, took place. By this arrangement, a certain sufficient number of searchers and other landing officers are stationed at each of the great dock establishments for general business purposes, and also at the Custom-house for the supply of the quays and wharfs on either side of the river, the residue being retained to meet the general requirements of the trade of this vast port.

Arrangements are far advanced for the erection of an extensive range of flour-mills in Edinburgh. They are to be driven by steam, and will be provided with the most recent improvements in the art of milling. The site chosen for the building is on the western outskirts of the city.

The London and North-Western Railway directors have determined to accommodate the densely-thronged district of Kilburn with railway accommodation. The people of Kilburn have long coveted this boon.

We understand that Mr. Hodges, M.P. for Kent, purposes to bring in a bill to relieve the hop growers; it is to be optional to the farmer, by giving proper notice according to rule laid down, whether he pays an acreage duty of £3 per acre, or 1d. per lb., as hop duty.

The deliveries of tea last week in London were rather smaller, being 541,588 lb. There has been a fair business doing in the article.

Several respectable persons, who had obtained admission into the Great Exhibition Building by using exhibitors' and workmen's passes, found themselves, during the past week, in the somewhat disagreeable position of the custody of the police, and were conducted by them to the Executive Committee, the members of which, being disposed to deal leniently with their first offence, ordered them immediately to leave the building. The most rigorous measures will now be adopted to prevent the admission of any person who is not actually an exhibitor or person employed in the building.

The third monthly *soirée* of the National Reform Association was held at the London Tavern on Monday night (Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., in the chair), when Mr. Edward Miall delivered a lecture on the extension of the franchise as the means of training the people to a better understanding of their political rights, and appreciation of the constitution under which they were governed. The proceedings of the evening were, as usual, diversified with music.

A society is about to be formed in Paris under the patronage of the Archbishop, the object of which is to supply bread to the poorer classes at 25 per cent. under the regular price.

On Saturday last, a woman, named Esther Curtis, was killed near Gloucester, by her husband, under circumstances of great brutality. The poor woman called upon the fellow at a public-house, where he was carousing, when he attacked her with such ferocity that she died in half an hour from the injuries which he inflicted. He is now in custody, awaiting the result of a coroner's inquest.

We regret to state that little doubt now remains as to the fate of the splendid New York line of packet-ship *Ivanhoe*, and her officers and crew, respecting whose loss grave apprehensions have recently been entertained. Accounts have been received in Liverpool from Savannah, stating that the ship *Julia Howard*, whilst on her passage from Boston to that city, passed, on the 12th ult., in lat. 30-34, long. 71, a quantity of wreck, and picked up a broken oar, upon the blade of which the word *Ivanhoe* was stamped. Bales of cotton and casks, with the private marks thereon, had also been picked up. The *Ivanhoe* was a fine ship, of about 1300 tons register.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, which left those islands in June last, in search of Sir John Franklin, returned from the polar regions to Hanalei, Kauai, on the 10th of December; and having refreshed there, was, on the 29th, only waiting a fair wind to proceed to Hong-Kong, thence to return to the Arctic seas, in April.

The following secessions of clergy and laity connected with Leeds, to the Roman Catholic Church, lately took place; viz. the Rev. Mr. Ward, formerly vicar of St. Saviour's, Leeds; the Rev. Thomas Minster, late vicar; the Rev. J. C. L. Crawley, late curate; the Rev. Mr. Rooke; the Rev. Mr. Coombes, late curate, all of St. Saviour's; and the Rev. W. Lewthwaite, incumbent of Clifford, near Tadcaster. The greater number of these gentlemen were formally received into their adopted faith, at St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, Leeds, on Thursday week. Some twelve or fourteen lay members, including the master, the matron, assistant-matron, and servant at St. Saviour's Orphan Establishment, in connexion with St. Saviour's Church, on the same evening made their profession of faith in the Roman Catholic Church.

It is said that the greater portion of the timber standing in Hainault, Epping, and Waltham Forests will be cut down during the ensuing year, and the land will be enclosed, and either brought into cultivation or disposed of, as the revenues arising from them and some other Crown lands are hardly sufficient to meet the expenses incidental to their management.

Mr. Alderman Salomons has expressed to the rector of Ashhurst his intention to build, at his own expense, in that parish, a school-house, and teacher's residence, similar to those erected at Fordcombe-green, in the parish of Peshurst. This beneficent work will accomplish an important service for the poor of the parish of Ashhurst, which has hitherto been without a school of any kind.

His Majesty King Leopold has issued his authorisation for the institution of a National College of Works of Art, to be held at Brussels in the autumn of the present year. The day fixed for the opening is the 15th of August.

On Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, a man of respectable appearance suddenly mounted the parapet of Blackfriars-bridge, and plunged into the water. In his descent the unfortunate man's head struck against the third abutment from the Surrey shore. An alarm was raised, and boats put off, but nothing was to be seen of him. The persons who were close to him describe him as about forty, dressed in black, with white cravat.

It appears by the abstract of accounts of loan societies in England and Wales to 31st December, 1850, that the total number of societies of this description in active operation in England and Wales is 220. These societies circulated during the year sums varying from £18,000 to £20,000.

On the 26th of January, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Guerrero, in Mexico. It continued about three seconds, and immediately afterwards a luminous meteor of immense size was seen to traverse the heavens, illuminating brilliantly the whole valley. It was observed to fall on a neighbouring mountain, and on its coming in contact with the earth, a loud explosion ensued.

Mr. Mullings has brought in a bill in the House of Commons, to sanction the service by post of all notices relative to the proceedings of charitable institutions. The preamble of the bill declares that great inconvenience has been occasioned, and may be occasioned, to hospitals and other charitable institutions in England, by reason that courts, boards, and meetings of members or subscribers, and elections of presidents, patrons, treasurers, masters, physicians, surgeons, and other officers have taken place, of which notices have been issued through the post, the service of which it is difficult to prove.

A bill in the House of Commons has been printed to improve the law of landlord and tenant, in relation to emblements, to growing crops seized in execution, and to agricultural tenants' fixtures. The tenant may remove fixtures seized by him, unless the landlord takes them at a price.

The situation of stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool is vacant by the death of Mr. Edward Rushton, who has filled that office since 1839. Mr. Rushton's salary was £1600 a year, but it is understood that the borough council of Liverpool, which possesses by the act the power of settling the number of justices, as well as the salaries paid to those officers, will recommend the appointment of two justices instead of one, whose united salaries will be £2000 a year.

The splendid estate of Closeburn has just been purchased by Douglas Baird, Esq., of Gartsherrie, for the sum of £180,000. This, with his previous purchase of the Shaws estate, at £45,000 (being originally part of Closeburn), will form one of the most princely estates in Scotland.

One of the collectors under the Census Act, in the neighbourhood of Hulme, received a blank return from one man; and he was asked why it was not filled up? The reply was, that nobody had slept in the house the preceding night. "Was the house empty, then?" he inquired. "No," was the rejoinder; "but my wife was confined of twins for the third time, about ten o'clock, and nobody has ever slept since!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.C.W.—1. A player cannot be stalemated while he has pieces which can be played. 2. For a description of Castling, see any treatise on the game.
J.W., Allendale.—1. "The Chess-Player's Handbook," price 5s, published by Bohn. 2. Of any bookseller.
CONVENT HOUSE.—Your solution is quite wrong.
ARBITER.—You may see the correspondence between the Managing Committee of the Chess Tournament and the London Club in the April Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*. There can be no two opinions among unprejudiced persons on the subject.
J.VENIS.—The prospectus of the Tournament can be procured gratis of the porter of the St. George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square; of Leuchars, Piccadilly; and Mechi, Leadenhall-street.
G.M.—To decide who is to have the first move, the London players adopt the same plan you mention: only they first arrange the men in playing fashion, and if the player of White guesses White when the Pawns are held up in the closed hands of his opponent, he moves first; if the hand he touches contains a Black Pawn, then his opponent begins. In treatise on the opening the move is generally given to White, but not invariably, and there is no reason why White should move first any more than Black.
R.D. Verchey, B.T.S., G.P., J.S.—They shall be examined.
D.L.T.—In giving the odds of all the men for the privilege of moving twice each time, you may move your King to the next square on which the adverse King stands and then move him away again.
H.B.C.—Next week.
ISORAMUS.—A player touching a piece must play it, unless, at the same moment, he say "J'adoube," "I adjust it," or words to that effect.
H.B.W., P. of Graham's Town.—The full solution shall be given in our next.
W.G.—The emendations you propose on two positions in Messrs Horwitz and Kling's most able work shall be examined.
G.S.B.—By moving his Bishop in the situation you send, Black would give a "lawful" check by discovery.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 375. by H.B.C. Simple Simon, Anna of Neeton, Milo, Murphy, S.E.C. Alpha, Mercator, Stanley, E.S., J.W., Alfred and Conway, T.J., Verchey, W.S., F.W.M., Cape Town, A. Veteran, St. Edmund, Bath Duo, P. of Graham's Town, Talbot, Gloucestershire, Dr. Field, Bellary, R.R.T.D.G. Jack of Worcester, S.N.K., F.G.R., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 376. by M.P., S.E.C., Omicron, W.P.W., C.E.H., J.W.P., Alfred and Conway, Dr. Field, Cape Town, A. Veteran, Bellary, St. Edmund, P. of Graham's Town, R.H., R.D.M., Judy, F.G.R., are correct.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, Alfred and Conway, Cape Town, St. Edmund, P. of Graham's Town, Talbot, Uriah Heep, R.D.M., Dr. Field, Bellary, Jack of Worcester, are correct.

*** Parties intending to compete for the prizes at the forthcoming Chess Tournament, must bear in mind, that the 26th of this month is the last day on which the names of competitors can be received by the Managing Committee.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 375.

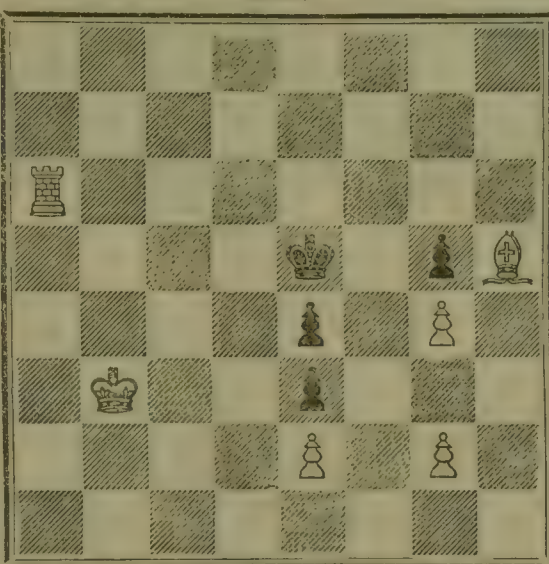
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K R 3d (dis ch)	K to B 4th, or (a)	3. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to B 4th
2. Q takes K Kt's P (ch)	K takes Q	4. R to K R 5th—Mate	

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(a) 1. Kt to B 4th (ch)	K to B 4th	3. Q to K B 4th (ch)	P takes Q
2. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 4th	4. R to K R 5th—Mate	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(b) 1. Kt to B 4th (ch)	P interposes K to B 4th	3. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to B 5th
2. Q takes P (ch)		4. Kt to K Kt 6th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 377.

By "JUDY."

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to move, and checkmate in seven moves.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Well fought Game, in which Mr. NEWHAM, of Nottingham, gives the Pawn and move to the Rev. E. H. RHODES, the best player in Bath.
(Remove White's K's Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3d	35. R to K 6th	Kt to Q 2d
2. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	36. Kt to Q B sq	P to Q B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q B 3d	37. P takes P	P to Q R 4th
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th	38. P to Q B 6th	Kt to Q B 4th (d)
5. K B to Q 3d (a)	P to K 4th	39. R takes K P	R takes Q B P
6. P takes P	P takes P	40. R to Q 5th (e)	P to Q 5th
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to Q Kt 5th	41. P takes P	P takes P
8. K Kt to K 2d	Q B to K Kt 5th	42. R to Q 2d	Kt takes K P
9. P to K B 3d	Q B to K 3d	43. P takes Kt	R takes Kt
10. Castles	P to K R 3d	44. R to Q Kt 2d	R to Q B 5th
11. Q B to K R 4th	Kt to Q 2d	45. K to B 3d	R to B 6th (ch)
12. P to Q R 3d	B to Q B 4th (ch)	46. K to B 4th	P to Q Kt 6th
13. Q B to K B 2d	Q to her Kt 3d	47. P to K R 4th	K to Kt 3d
14. B takes B	Q Kt takes B	48. K to K 5th	K to B 2d
15. K to R sq	Q R to Q sq	49. K to B 5th	P to K B 3d (ch)
16. K Kt to Q B sq	Castles	50. K to K 5th	K to his 2d
17. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt takes B	51. P to K R 5th	P takes P
18. P takes Kt	Q B to his 5th	52. P takes P	R to K R 6th
19. Q to K 2d	Q to her 5th	53. K to K B 4th	R to Q B 6th (f)
20. Q Kt to Q R 2d	B takes K Kt	54. K to B 5th	K to B 2d
21. P takes B	Q takes P	55. K to K 5th	K to his 2d
22. Q to Q Kt 2d	Q to her 3d (b)	56. K to B 5th	K to Q 3d
23. Kt to Q B 3d	Kt to K R 4th (c)	57. P to K 5th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
24. Kt to Q B 3d	Q to K B 3d	58. P to K 6th	K to Q B 5th
25. Kt to K 2d	R to Q 3d	59. K to B 6th (ch)	R to K B 6th (ch)
26. R takes R	Q takes R	60. K to K 7th (h)	R to K R 6th
27. Q to her Kt 3d (ch)	K to R 2d	61. K to B 7th	R takes K R P
28. R to Q sq	Q to K 2d	62. P to K 7th (i)	R to K 4th
29. Q to Q 3d	R to K B 2d	63. P "Queens"	R takes Q
30. Q to Q 6th	Q to Q B 2d	64. K takes R	K to Q B 6th
31. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3d	65. R to K R 2d	P to Q Kt 7th
32. K to Kt 2d	Q to Q 2d	66. R to R 3d (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th (f)
33. P to K R 3d	Q takes Q	67. R takes K R P	
34. R takes Q	R to Q B 2d		

And the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

(a) To take the Q Kt P is tempting, but against a superior player would have been hardly safe. Suppose—
BLACK.
5. Kt takes P
6. B to Q 5th
7. Q to K R 5th (ch)
8. Q takes Kt
WHITE.
P takes Kt
Kt takes B
Kt to Qd (best)
Kt to K B 3d (11e)
The game is about even.
(b) We should have preferred taking the K Pawn with the Kt.
(c) Q to her 7th looks better.
(d) This part of the game is instructive and interesting.
(e) Kt to K 2d would have been a better play.
(f) This looks to us like losing time.
(g) Why not have played R to K 2d? How, then, could White have saved the game?
(h) K to Kt 6th is preferable every way.
(i) Again, R to K 2d appears to us the proper move.

BLACK.
66. R to R 2nd (ch)
67. R takes K R P
WHITE.
K to R 7th
K to Kt 6th
P "Queens"
BLACK.
69. R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
70. R takes Q
And the game is equally drawn.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 674.—By A. B. SKIPWORTH.
White: K at his Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th, B at K B 4th, K 5th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at his 3d, B at K R 5th; Ps at K B 4th, Q 2d, and Q B 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 675.—By J. P.
White: K at Q 2d, B at Q Kt 5th, Kt at K B 7th; Ps at K Kt 6th, K B 3d, and Q 3d.
Black: K at Q 5th, R at Q Kt 2d, B at K B 3d; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 5th, Q 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 3d.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CIVIC BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion-house, the members and friends of the Government, the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at present in London, &c.

Amongst the company present were Lord John Russell, the Hon. Elizabeth Lytton, Countess of Minto, Sir George and Lady Grey, Marquis and Marchioness of Glancaster, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Marquis of Breadalbane, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Earl and Countess Mulgrave, Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount and Viscountess Melgund, Earl and Countess Effingham, Lord Brougham and Miss Hobhouse, Lord Overstone, Chevalier Bunsen, the American Minister and Mrs. Laurence, Count and Countess Schimmelpenninck, Comte de Reventlow, M. De Marescalchi, French *Chargé d'Affaires*; Right Hon. F. Maule, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lady Heselop and Miss Elliott, Admiral Berkeley and Lady Charlotte Berkeley, &c.

Upwards of fifty distinguished guests, expected at the banquet, were prevented from being present from illness and other unavoidable causes.

There was a splendid display of plate; and more remarkable, from its beauty of form, was the celebrated cup and cover presented to the Clothworkers' Company in the reign of Charles II., by Sir Samuel Pepys, then master, and of which company the Lord Mayor is a member.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured, The Lord Mayor gave "Her Majesty's Ministers," coupling therewith the name of Lord John Russell.

Lord John Russell (who, on rising with his right hon. and noble colleagues present, was received with prolonged cheers) having acknowledged the compliment, proceeded to contrast the prospects of April, 1843, with those of the present month of April. He observed:—"We can all recollect the doubts and misgivings which were entertained on the evening previous to the 10th of April—the fears that there might be some violation of the public peace—fears even that there might be loss of life on the ensuing day; but on the evening of that ensuing day we found ourselves perfectly safe; and safe, not, I will venture to say, because of the armed force—although the small armed force which was then in London would, no doubt, have done its duty, had there been occasion for it—not on account of the armed force within the metropolis, but because the people themselves arose. They rose, not to cause, but to prevent riot and disturbance. They rose to maintain, not to subvert, the institutions of the country; and I trust that on any similar occasion the same spirit will be manifested; and that, knowing the benefits we enjoy under our free institutions, we shall be ready to defend those institutions, and transmit them intact and unimpaired to our posterity. (Loud cheers.) We are about to see large numbers of foreigners assembled in this country, at what, I trust, will be one of the most interesting sights the world ever witnessed. (Hear.) It has been rumoured—and the rumour has been mentioned elsewhere—that advantage will be taken of that event by some of those who will come to visit this country to disturb our internal peace; but I feel confident that that peace will be preserved, not only by the strong arm of the law and of justice, but because I feel that any persons who, on such an occasion, being our guests in this country, would attempt to disturb that peace, would be condemned by the universal voice of mankind as guilty of the basest infraction of the sacred law of hospitality. (Loud and general cheering.) I trust that those who, on the approaching occasion, visit this country for the first time, will behold with admiration the extent of our trade and commerce; and that when they look upon our thriving population, they will see reason to be convinced that there must be something excellent in the laws, something excellent in the spirit, something excellent in the traditions of the people who can exhibit such a spectacle. (Loud cheers.) In this city I am sure they will meet with a cordial reception; and I have no doubt they will have reason to be grateful for the splendid hospitality which has ever been a characteristic of the City of London. (Cheers.) I trust, also, when the event to which allusion has been made is terminated, that we may all congratulate ourselves, not only on the exhibition of the productions of art and industry, but upon the fact that so many persons of so many different nations, whether from Europe and the Eastern hemisphere, or from among our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, meeting in this grand metropolis, have been enabled by the interchange of friendly sentiments to place upon a still more secure foundation than that upon which it now rests, that greatest of human blessings—the peace of the world. (Vehement cheering.)

The Lord Mayor having expressed his regret at the absence of several representatives of foreign nations, gave "The Foreign Ministers, and the Health of their esteemed and excellent friend, Mr. Laurence, Minister from the United States of America." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Laurence (the American Minister) returned thanks.

The Lord Mayor then gave "The House of Lords, and the Health of the Marquis of Abercorn."

Lord Palmerston, who was received with marked applause, responded to the toast of "The House of Commons," observing, as he addressed the Lord Mayor, "It is indeed natural, that, upon an occasion like the present, when you have assembled at your hospitable board so many distinguished men of the country—distinguished by services of every kind, both civil and military—at a time, too, when we are honoured by the presence of that most distinguished representative of (as he has called himself) the world—the foreign world—but who, from the sentiments which he expresses, and from the cordial interest which he takes in everything that concerns the welfare of this country, as well as of his own, we can hardly call the representative of foreign Ministers, though we may claim him almost as one of ourselves—it is natural, I say, that on such an occasion your Lordship should call to the remembrance of this assembled company that branch of our Legislature, the House of Commons. For, my Lord, you, who are at the head of this great commercial metropolis of the world—you who, at this moment, represent to us the "merchant princes" of England—(cheers)—must feel the value of that legislation of which the House of Commons has so long been the advocate. For in vain would a country be possessed of inexhaustible resources—in vain would it boast of the intelligence of its people, and of the enterprise, the skill, and the capital of its merchants, if the laws of the country did not give freedom at home, and security for the enjoyment of the fruits of industry. (Hear, hear.) It is the dispensation of Providence that mankind should be divided into rich and poor—that the rich should be comparatively few, and the poor comparatively many. But, though no human legislation can alter that arrangement, it is in the power of law-givers so to enact that the poor shall be protected from oppression by the rich, and that the rich shall be defended against violence from the poor. (Loud cheers.) That duty the Parliament of England has amply and successfully performed. (Cheers.) Hence it is, that whilst we have seen all the nations of Europe convulsed with disorder—whilst we have seen industry suspended, commerce paralysed, institutions, civil and political, overthrown—whilst we have seen fields, that ought to have been trodden only by the peaceful husbandman, beaten down by the tramp of the iron heel of armed legions—whilst we have seen those fields dyed with the blood of kindred though conflicting armies, the people of this country have exhibited an example of tranquillity, of order, and of obedience to the laws, which, as long as the history of these times shall endure, will command the admiration of mankind. (Cheers.) I say, therefore, my Lord, that it is natural you should pay to the House of Commons the compliment you have bestowed upon them, and I am sure that House will respond to the sentiment which has animated your Lordship in proposing this toast. (Cheers.)

The remaining toasts were, "The Health of the Lady Mayoress," "The English Bar and the Attorney-General," "The Members for the City of London," "The Magistrates of the City."

Walter D. Jones, Esq., who possesses considerable property in the parish of Northfleet, will offer himself on Conservative and Protectionist principles for the representation of Rochester, in opposition to Mr. Twissden Hodges, and every prospect of success appears secured to the Protectionist cause in his person.

The Swiss journals announce that on Saturday last the French refugees residing at Lausanne were summoned to the Prefecture, and told that the Federal Government had given orders that they should be sent into England, or, if they preferred it, that they might go to America.

BALLOON ASCENT AT HASTINGS.

The recent aerial voyage of the Duke of Brunswick with Mr. Green, in his Victoria balloon, has already been incidentally noticed in our columns. The Duke and his more experienced *compagnon de voyage*, it will be remembered, a short time since, ascended in the above balloon, from the West-End of London; but, owing to adverse winds, alighted at Gravesend, whence they journeyed to Hastings, where they arrived on the 22nd ult., and remained until the 31st, the wind in the meantime blowing hard from the south-west. On the latter day it shifted to the north-west, the right point; and at a quarter to eight in the morning, the process of inflating the balloon was commenced in a meadow contiguous to the Hastings Gas-works. Meanwhile the ascent was announced through the town to take place at ten o'clock. This brought many persons to the vicinity of the Gas-works and the West-hill, from whence a fine view was obtained.

Mr. Green had provided his apparatus for sea voyages. It consisted of a gutta percha line, rather more than 200 feet in length. A log of wood was secured to the extremity of this, and two others higher up, each log being a few feet from the next. The action of this apparatus was to be as follows:—After getting clear of the land, gas was to be let off till the balloon came down to a short distance from the water. The gutta percha line was to depend from the car, bearing the logs as above described. It is obvious that immediately a log became immersed in the water, it would cease to be a weight to the balloon. Were the balloon to descend low enough, a second log would be immersed, and the balloon would be further relieved. On sinking still lower, the third log would float, and the weight would be still less. Thus the weight of the balloon would be lessened without loss of ballast. When the right weight was obtained, so as for the balloon to sink no lower, it would have attained a stationary height, and would glide onwards, drawing the logs after it, at an uniform level. This plan was designed to be still further carried out by means of the grapnel, which was attached to the usual rope. Two tin vessels, sealed, were secured to the grapnel, and



ASCENT OF THE VICTORIA BALLOON, AT HASTINGS.

sundry skin bladders were to be tied to the rope. Thus the grapple, when depending from its line, would float upon the surface of the water, and act after the same manner as the logs. If, with all this apparatus floating upon the sea, Mr. Green should wish to have a still lower level, he would only have to pull one of his ropes, and raise some portion of the floating material, when the balloon would at once fall from the increased weight. Thus a descent would be obtained without loss of gas. The stores placed in the car consisted of a few biscuits, and five or six cwt. of ballast, consisting of oil-skin bags filled with sand.

By midday there could not have been less than 5000 out-of-door spectators of the scene, to say nothing of the great numbers who were able to view the spectacle from the windows of the houses which commanded a view of the Gas-works. The Castle-hill was studded with a line of eager spectators.

At about ten minutes to one the inflation was complete, and the car was attached; and forthwith came the Duke of Brunswick, accompanied by Mr. T. G. Smith, the Baron Andlau, and Mr. Pereda. The Duke was clad in a suit of oil-skin from head to foot. Without a moment's delay he jumped into the car, in which were then placed a speaking-trumpet and a walking-stick (so simple an article as the latter having once saved Mr. Green's balloon from destruction); the word was then given, and the balloon was released. His Highness sat firmly in his seat, while Mr. Green kept his legs, waving his hat, and returning the huzzas of the assembled multitude. The machine rose steadily and majestically from the earth, and cleared the Castle-hill with a beautiful sweep: it then stood off in a south-eastern direction, entering some distance into a watery cloud in a few minutes. It afterwards appeared more distinct, and remained in sight for nearly three-quarters of an hour.

On leaving Hastings, the balloon took a course to the south-east for a distance of about twelve miles. The current then set to the south, and prevailed in that direction till the balloon reached mid-channel, when it became becalmed, and took a low level. Several fishing-boats got nearly under it, and the aeronaut could converse with the crews.

While in the mid-channel, after floating becalmed for some time, a current to the south-east was again obtained. By this period the balloon had changed her level, and she attained the highest elevation arrived at during the voyage, namely, 4000 feet. This ascent was occasioned by the action of the sun's rays, which expanded the gas in the balloon. On reaching this elevation, the rarity of the atmosphere at so great a height caused the gas to expand still more, and it commenced escaping through the safety-valve at the bottom of the balloon. The balloon then gradually descended, till the guide-line and logs again touched the water, when a fixed level was obtained, and the aeronauts went sailing majestically over the water.

On gaining a distance of about twenty miles from the land of France, the coast was visible towards the west, trending out into the sea, and terminating in a point, which Mr. Green believed to be in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg.

At length, while bearing upon the south-eastern course, the voyagers approached the land. The tide was low, and the sands were of great width. The grapple was lowered, and drew after the balloon together with the guide-line. At this juncture, two men were observed walking on the sands; and, as the trailing ropes emerged from the sea and passed over the sand, they caught at them. The result was that the first man was dashed to the ground with fearful violence, and the second performed a complete somersault in the air; but they soon recovered themselves.

The land beneath the balloon, after the shore was crossed, was ob-

served to be of a very undulatory character, resembling a number of lime-kilns. In the distance appeared a lofty hill, which Mr. Green cleared by an altitude of about fifty feet; and then rapidly descended on the other side, the grapple tumbling heavily down the steep, and almost getting ahead of the car. A village was observed close at hand, and the peasantry were perceived to be on the alert. On approaching the bottom of the valley, the Duke shouted directions to the crowd through the speaking-trumpet. The balloon presently touched the earth, but the shock was so slight as to be almost imperceptible. It immediately shot up again about thirty feet, but was soon so secured that the Duke was enabled to alight in a field of fallow land; after which the balloon took another short flight, and Mr. Green descended at a few minutes after six.

The voyage so successfully completed was then found to have terminated in the neighbourhood of Neufchatel, about 12 kilometres, or 7½ English miles, south of Boulogne.

A railway-station was close at hand, on the Boulogne and Amiens railroad. Hither the Duke proceeded, and almost immediately entered a train *en route* to Paris.

Mr. Green, having discharged all his gas, packed up his balloon, and proceeded with it in a cart to Boulogne, where he arrived at ten o'clock that night, and took up his quarters at the Hotel des Bains. Between eight and nine on the following morning he went by the steamer to Folkestone, and thence to Hastings by railway; where, however, by mistake, he did not arrive till eight in the evening, when he was gladly welcomed.

FIRE IN THE THAMES BANK DEPOSITORY.

It is well known to most of our readers, that, for some time past, an immense range of buildings has been in the builder's hands, to be fitted up as a sort of barracks, or sleeping *dépot*, for the accommodation of some hundreds of persons who intend to locate themselves in the metropolis during the ensuing Great National Exhibition. The establishment is named "The Mechanics' Home for 1851," and is situated in Ranelagh-road, near Vauxhall-bridge, on the Middlesex bank of the Thames. The premises occupy an area of two acres, is surrounded by roads on three sides, and is in a perfectly airy situation, and admirably ventilated. The plan has been recommended by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition; and the arrangements were approaching completion, when, on Monday morning, we regret to state, the premises were greatly injured by fire.

It appears that, at the time of the disaster, a few minutes after seven o'clock, the Depository was filled with valuable property of nearly every description. In order to keep the articles in the place free from damp or mildew, a hot-air pipe passed along the ceiling of each floor, and it is generally understood that the heat of this pipe caused the great destruction of property.

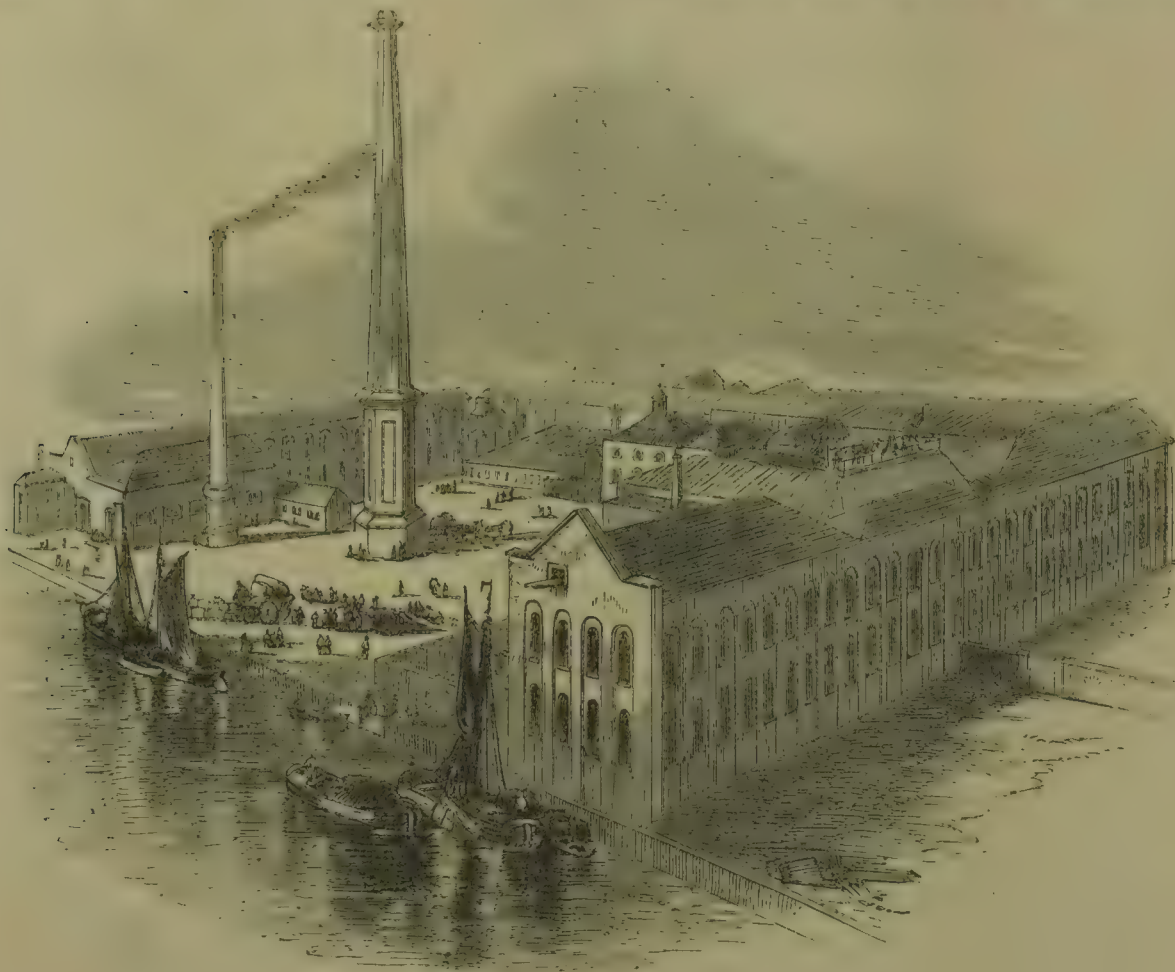
At the time above stated, some of the men who were at work in the yard perceived smoke issuing from one of the windows in the Depository, facing the model sleeping-rooms; and, upon entering the first-named building, flames were found raging, and portions of the burning materials were falling among the many hundred packages in the premises. Messengers were dispatched for the fire-engines, during which time Mr. Smith (the chief clerk to Mr. Harrison, the proprietor), with Messrs. Smart, Izod, Atkinson, Thompson, and a body of the B police, did all they possibly could in endeavouring to stop the flames and rescue some of the property. Unfortunately, the furniture was packed so closely on either side of the premises, that barely sufficient room existed for two men to pass up the centre, so that their exertions were greatly retarded.

In a very brief period, numerous engines of the London brigade, with that of the West of England Insurance-office, and a powerful body of firemen, reached the scene, but, unfortunately, 15 minutes elapsed before water could be procured from the Chelsea mains, which run through the district. During that interval two of the engines were taken round to Bramah's Dock and set to work; but the flames had previously rushed through a loop-hole in the ceiling, and were doing great havoc among the valuable articles in the upper floor.

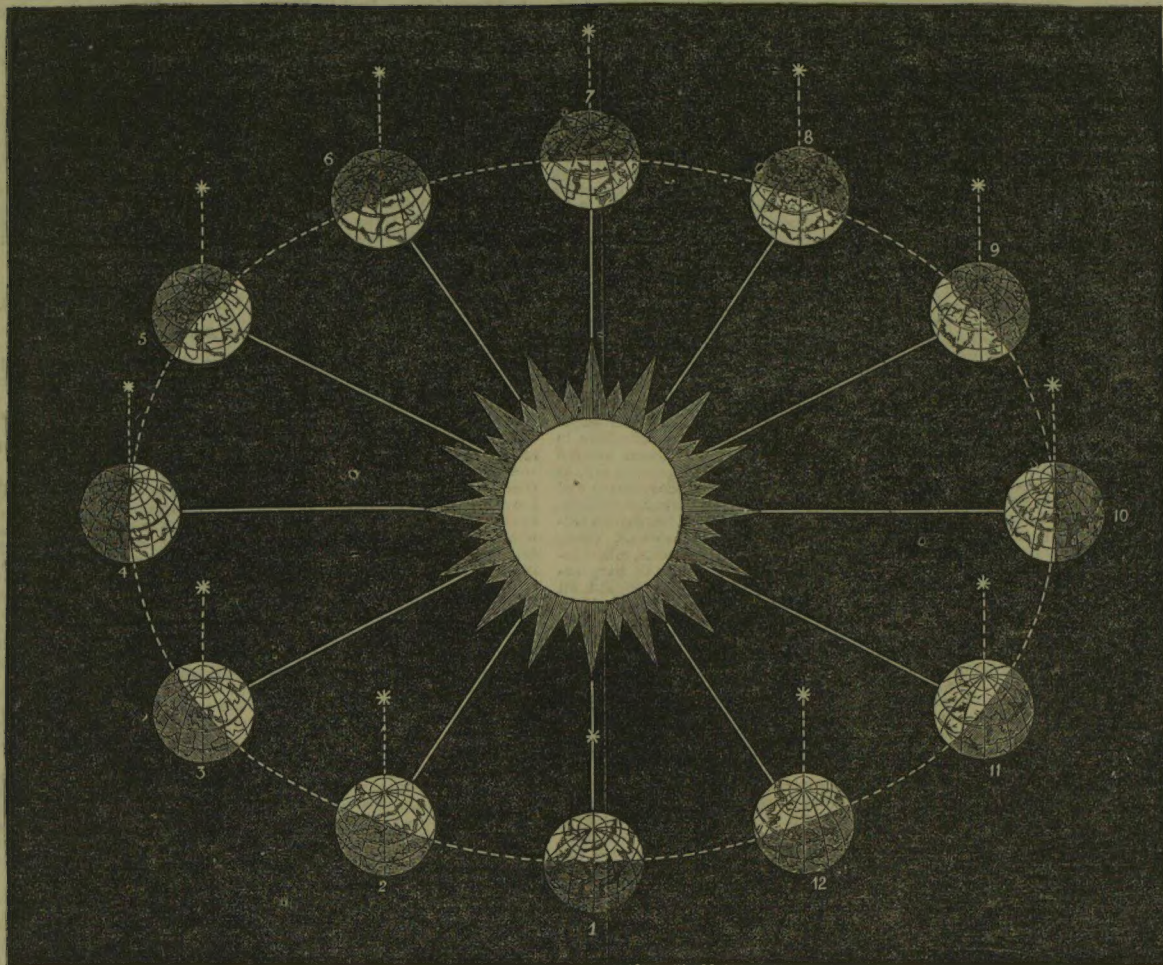
By noon, however, the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire, when it was found that scarcely an article of furniture in the Depository where the flames had entered had escaped damage of some sort, and many of the costly goods were entirely destroyed. The premises (a brick building, 130 feet long, being termed fireproof), and their contents, were not insured.

A great crowd congregated on the spot throughout the day, and it required a strong body of the B police to keep them out of the way of the firemen.

As the Mechanics' Home promises to be a most serviceable establishment, we hope the above damage will be speedily repaired. The accommodation will be good provision for sleeping, and security of luggage; a culinary department, from which the visitors will be supplied with breakfasts, dinners, &c., in a large and well-ventilated eating-room; and there will be a news-room and smoking-room—the latter provided with music.



THE THAMES BANK DEPOSITORY, RANELAGH-ROAD, PIMLICO.

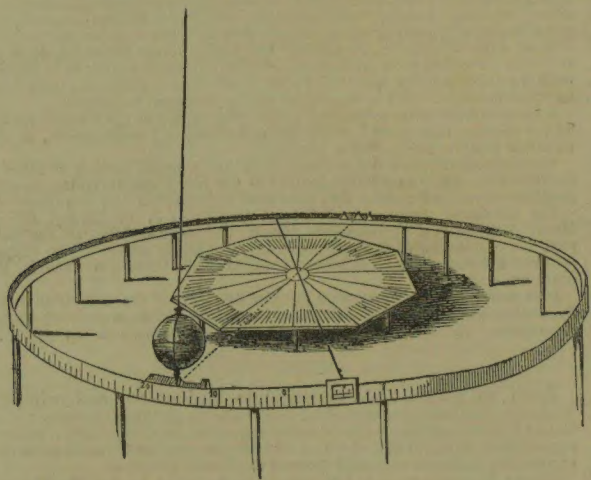


MR. C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE.

Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry conviction of all who are versed in the principles of natural philosophy, to the masses the physical phenomena by which this great truth has been established admit of simplification. This has been accomplished by an experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses. The arrangement for this purpose is briefly as follows:—

To the centre of the dome of the Pantheon, a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal, four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentric with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter,



THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE.

the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now, it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by this diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty-four hours. In this interval, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre. Since, then, the table thus revolves, and the pendulum which vibrates over it does not revolve, the consequence is, that a line traced upon the table by a point projecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table from minute to minute, and from hour to hour; so that, if such point were a pencil, and paper were spread upon the table, the course formed by this pencil during 24 hours would form a system of lines radiating from the centre of the table; and the two lines formed after the interval of one hour would always form an angle with each other of 15°, being the 24th part of the circumference. Now, this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practised eye of a correct observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has in common with the earth under the pendulum between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball, or, rather, the point attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations.

Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre, but turns round the axis of the earth; nevertheless, the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once in 24 hours round its own centre; for although the table be turned in common with the surface of the earth round the earth's axis, the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of this motion, and consequently has the appearance of revolving once in 24 hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in 24 hours under it.

(To the Editor.)

The interesting experiment now in operation in the Pantheon, at Paris, by which the motion of the earth is rendered tangible to the senses, suggests to me the possibility of converting it into a perpetual clock, by the aid of galvanism. It appears, all that would be necessary would be to construct a circle of magnets, adopting the same arrangement as for the single magnet used at present in Bain's and Shepherd's voltaic clocks; and the experiment itself, I think, is not unworthy of the noble site that may be found under the dome of St. Paul's.

I am, &c.,

W. LITTLE.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE "MONMOUTH TREE."

MANY are the memorials which exist to this day of the "unfortunate" Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II., and whose popularity with the nation, still more than the presumed partiality of his father, made him a somewhat formidable competitor for the succession, in the actual circumstances of the legitimate heir.

The present relic, a noble Spanish chesnut-tree, in the park of White Lackington House, one mile distant from Ilminster, is associated with the Duke of Monmouth's memorable progress into the West of England, in the summer of 1680. His Grace journeyed as a man of pleasure, who accepted the hospitality of his distinguished friends, but never expressly assumed the political character. His visits were exclusively to the estates of the country party, who, if in Parliament, owed their seats to their provincial importance, as distinguished from courtiers, lawyers, and dependants on the nobility. The gentlemen of the Court party shrank from contact with one whose connexion with the opposition and democratic members was so notorious.

In August, 1680, the Duke of Monmouth went into the country to divert himself, visiting several gentlemen in the West of England, by whom he was received and entertained with a gallantry suitable to the greatness of his birth, and the relation in which he stood with his Majesty; incredible numbers flocking from all the adjacent parts to see this great champion of the English nation, who had been so successful against the Dutch, French, and Scots. He first went into Wiltshire, and honoured the worthy Squire Thynne, of Longleat House, with his company for some days.

From Longleat, Monmouth went to White Lackington House, the seat of George Speke, Esq., in which progress he was caressed with the joyful acclamations of the country-people, who cried "God bless King Charles and the Protestant Duke!" In some towns and parishes through which he passed they strewed the streets and highways with herbs and flowers, especially at Ilchester and South Petherton, others presenting him with bottles of wine.

We have abridged these interesting details of the progress from Mr. George Roberts's "Life, Progress, and Rebellion of James Duke of Monmouth," &c., wherein the precise locality of the annexed illustration is thus described:—

"When the Duke came within ten miles of White Lackington House, which is one mile distant from Ilminster, he was met by two thousand persons on horseback, whose number still increased as they drew nearer to Mr. Speke's. When the company arrived there, they were computed to amount to twenty thousand. To admit so large a multitude, several perches of the park paling were taken down. His Grace, his party, and attendants, took refreshment under the famed sweet Spanish chesnut-tree, now standing, which measures at three feet from the ground up-



THE "MONMOUTH TREE," AT WHITE LACKINGTON, NEAR ILMINSTER.

wards of twenty-six feet in circumference. The old branches have been mostly removed by the ravages of time; but there are others attached to the stock which produce large timber, as well as a quantity of fruit every year. White Lackington House is now a farm, the property of Lee Lee, Esq., late M.P. for Wells. A great part of the house has been pulled down."

ADAMS'S ORRERY.

DURING the ensuing (Passion) week, Mr. C. H. Adams will deliver his customary annual lecture on Astronomy, at the Haymarket Theatre, which deserves to be well attended. This is the lecturer's twenty-first year in London; and his merits as an expositor of the sublime science are too well known to need our eulogium. We have, however, illustrated one of his diagrams.

The elliptic orbit of the Earth is exaggerated merely, we believe, to occupy all the available space afforded in the theatre, of the proscenium of which this, as well as several other scenes, occupy almost the entire area. In this diagram the Sun is seen, surrounded by the Earth in twelve parts of its orbit: each globe is represented as having its north pole inclined upwards to the amount of twenty-three degrees and a half. One hemisphere being shaded, the phenomena of the seasons are readily explained, thus:—Suppose the globe (No. 3) most removed, on the left hand, from the Sun, to represent the vernal equinox, it is obvious that, as the line separating the illuminated from the darkened hemisphere now intersects either pole, night and day are equal. On or about the 21st of April, the Earth will have arrived at that part of its orbit represented by the globe No. 2; about the 20th of the following month, May, the globe No. 1 marks our position; and on the 20th or 21st of June the Earth has arrived at that part of its orbit where the north pole is most turned towards the Sun, when to all inhabitants north of the Equator the days are of the longest duration. This position is shown by the globe lowest in the scene, or at No. 12. Our situation at the latter end of the months of July and August is shown by the globes Nos. 11 and 10; and the autumnal equinox is represented by the globe (No. 9) most removed on the right hand. The globes Nos. 8 and 7 show the position of the Earth towards the end of October and November; and No. 6 represents the winter solstice, where we have the north pole most turned from the Sun, when to the northern inhabitants the days are at the shortest.

The principal object, however, which Mr. Adams has in introducing this scene, is to show the enormous distance at which the nearest fixed star must be, and this he illustrates in the most popular manner by merely asking his auditory to imagine that a line drawn from the globe No. 3 shows the direction in which a fixed star is viewed through a telescope carefully adjusted, say, as in this case, on the 21st of March. As the observer is carried onward in his annual course about the sun, these observations are to be repeated until he arrive at that part of his orbit diametrically opposed to that at which he commenced his observations, namely, at No. 9, the autumnal equinox, when, on or about the 23d of September, to the manifest astonishment of those who are not already aware of the immense distance at which the star is placed, he finds the same star, certain corrections having been made, occupying precisely the same situation in the field of his telescope, having ascertained previously, from an ingenious and very clear problem introduced in the early part of the lecture, that the observer is now 190 millions of miles distant from the position he occupied on the 20th or 21st of March; and yet, "with line stretched out so far," no sensible difference in the line of direction of the fixed star, the conclusion at once is, that, as the instrument used gives no visible angle, the stars are by this means seen to be immeasurably distant. Allusion is then made to the more happy discoveries of the lamented Bessel, with his delicate instrument, the Fraunhofer Heliometer, which set the question at rest by determining, with what may be called, in so vast a distance, something like precision. The lecturer then proceeds to relate the particulars respecting the double star, 61 Cygni.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

JACOB BELL, M.P. FOR ST. ALBANS.

THE recently elected member, eldest son of the late John Bell, chemist, of Oxford-street, by the eldest daughter of the late Frederick Smith, chemist and druggist in the Haymarket, was born in London, in 1810; received



MR. JACOB BELL, M.P. FOR ST. ALBANS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

his first education from a teacher at home; and, when twelve years of age, was sent to a friend's school, at Darlington, in Yorkshire, where the Rev. Mr. Cumming was his chief instructor. Here he remained for five years, and was then, in 1827, apprenticed for five years to his father, and at the expiration of that term became a partner in the firm. In 1839 he spent three months on the Continent, travelling in company with Sir Edwin Landseer, with whom his taste for art had made him intimate.

At the commencement of February, 1841, the expediency of establishing a recognised system of education for chemists and druggists was very generally felt, and was enforced by a medical bill introduced in the House by Mr. Benjamin Hawes, and which, amongst other provisions, had one to deprive chemists and druggists of the right to prescribe and recommend medicines. In view of this measure, Mr. Bell united with other leading London chemists in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and in the July of the same year he started and undertook the editorship of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, as the advocate of the utility and record of the transactions of the Society. In 1843 the Society was incorporated by Royal Charter, but with the intention, from the first, of obtaining an act of Parliament (not yet had) obliging all chemists and druggists to pass an examination before the Society; and with the purpose of establishing the importance of such a measure, he published in the same year a history of pharmacy in Great Britain, from the first medical act of Parliament (3rd Henry 8, c. 9), passed in 1511, to the incorporation of the Pharmaceutical Society, in 1843.

In 1845 Mr. Bell was elected to the Marylebone Vestry and Board of Guardians, and selected as one of the parochial Commissioners of Public Baths and Wash-houses. There several public pursuits, and especially the agitation of the question of Medical Reform, drew his attention to Parliament. Last year, it was intimated to him that he could be returned for St. Albans, if he would allow himself to be looked to as a candidate on the next vacancy; and accordingly, on the death of Mr. Raphael, in December last, Mr. Bell came forward as a Liberal in favour of prompt measures against the recent Papal Aggression, general reduc-

tion of taxation, immediate abolition of the Window-duty, extension of education among the people, and progressive reform. For some time Mr. Bell was unopposed, and seemed in a fair way to have a walk over. St. Albans, however, for reasons of its own, must have a contest. Alderman Carden was brought forward, and the numbers polled were—Bell, 276; Carden, 147. A petition was threatened, but has not been presented.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

SIR GEORGE GREY AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The following letter has been addressed by the Home Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

Whitehall, April 1.
My Lord Archbishop, I have received the Queen's commands to transmit to your Grace the accompanying address, which has been presented to her Majesty, signed by a very large number of lay members of the United Church of England and Ireland, including many members of both Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty places full confidence in your Grace's desire to use such means as are within your power to maintain the purity of the doctrines taught by the clergy of the Established Church, and to discourage and prevent innovations in the modes of conducting the service of the Church not sanctioned by law or general usage, and calculated to create dissension and alarm among a numerous body of its members. I am, therefore, commanded to place this address in your Grace's hands, and to request that it may be communicated to the Archbishop of York and to the suffragan Bishops in England and Wales, who, her Majesty does not doubt, will concur with your Grace in the endeavor, by a judicious exercise of their authority and influence, to uphold the purity and simplicity of the faith and worship of our Reformed Church, and to reconcile differences among its members injurious to its peace and usefulness. I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's obedient servant,
G. GREY.
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese:—

Fifteen years have now elapsed since I appealed to the members of our Church for the means of erecting fifty additional churches in the metropolis and its suburbs, where the greatest disproportion existed between the numbers of the population and the provisions made for their religious instruction and pastoral superintendence. It is with feelings of devout thankfulness that I acknowledge the large measure of success with which that undertaking has been blessed by Him whose glory it was designed to advance. The contributions to it far exceeded, both in number and amount, what I ventured to hope for. Since the first appeal was made in July, 1836 the sum of £240,000 has been collected and expended in building, or assisting to build, 61 churches, the total cost of which has been upwards of £450,000. Six additional sites have been obtained by gift or purchase, and churches will be built upon them as soon as the requisite funds are subscribed. That part of the fund which was subscribed for the erection of ten new churches in the parish of Bethnal-green, was raised for schools as well as churches. The expenditure of the general fund has been restricted to churches, parsonage-houses, and endowments, and the above-named sum includes the cost of twelve parsonage-houses, seven sets of schools, and five small endowments. In addition to the number of churches above specified, two others have been erected by the pious munificence of individuals; one in Westminster, with an endowment, parsonage-house, and schools; the other in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East. Another church is building in Westminster, at the sole charge of one of the donors and his lady. But these sixty-seven new churches will not supply the deficiency which existed when the fund was first set on foot, and since that time the population of the metropolis has gone on increasing at the rate of 30,000 a year. In thirteen of the most fertile parishes, containing, according to the census of 1841, a population of about 700,000, not fewer than one hundred additional churches and two hundred clergymen are required to carry out with full effect the parochial system of our Church. It is, therefore, manifest that a renewed and vigorous effort is required to provide the means of grace for large masses of the people who are now living beyond the reach of the Church's teaching and ordinances, and without pastoral superintendence; and, accordingly, I call in this address upon us by the providence of God, in the course of passing events, to bestir ourselves on the side of truth and holiness; and not to leave our poorer brethren an easy prey to Popery on the one hand, or to Socialism and infidelity on the other. The beneficial results of what has been already done, afford an ample encouragement to us to persevere in this work of charity. I may mention, as a specimen of those results, what has taken place in one parish. In an address presented to me last year by the churchwardens of Bethnal-green, upon the occasion of the completion of the last of the ten new churches built in that parish, after enumerating the numerous local charities which had been called into existence, they say:—"The beneficial results of this great undertaking are strikingly apparent in the moral, social, and physical improvement of the population of the parish, and are acknowledged by many who at first anticipated the failure of the design." I may add, although this is but a very secondary consideration, that wherever a new church has been erected, the value of the property has been very considerably increased. The operations of the Metropolis Churches Fund will now be extended to the whole of the diocese of London, and contributors to it may give their subscriptions to any particular church, and with such conditions respecting patronage as they may think best. Earnestly recommending the work, I remain your faithful servant in Christ,
C. J. LONDON.

SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Blew, minister of the church of St. John, Gravesend, has been suspended for six months by the Bishop of Rochester. The report in the district is, that the Bishop was originally applied to on the subject by Mr. Duval, churchwarden of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, and subsequently a correspondence took place between Lord Ashley, Mr. Duval, and the Bishop. The result has been the suspension of Mr. Blew. The gravamen of his offence is the having subscribed an address to Cardinal Wiseman, got up by certain clergymen of the High Church party, in which those whose names are attached regret the manner in which he has been received in England, address him as "your eminence," express respect for his person and office as a "bishop of the Church of God," and state that the "clamour of the many," in his case, "is not to be regarded as the unequivocal voice of religion, and of the Church of England."

THE LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—This society held its ordinary monthly meeting on Tuesday, in St. Martin's Hall: the Rev. C. Page in the chair. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. It called the attention of the members to the dangers at present impending over the Church, alluding particularly to the Manchester scheme of education, the Ashley League, and Sir George Grey's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and observed that the recent episcopal paper contains a declaration that the English Church has not in any way severed her connexion with the ancient Catholic Church. After some conversation, principally in reference to the new "Church Extension Fund," which it was the opinion of those who spoke was based on a principle of compromise dangerous to the integrity of the faith, the meeting adjourned.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—At the monthly meeting of the council, held on Tuesday (last week), it was announced that the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford had paid over to Mr. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and William Sands Cox, F.R.S., in trust, the munificent sum of £1400, in addition to his former noble gift of £3000, towards the endowment of the Professorship of Pastoral Theology, such appointment to be vested in the Senate of the Arts department. A donation of £25 was also recorded from the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, towards the completion of the new buildings. At the same board, Dr. James Johnson, the senior physician of the General Hospital, was appointed Joint Professor of Medicine; and Dr. Samuel Wright, physician, of the Queen's Hospital, Joint Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the medical department of the College.

According to the *Standard*, Archdeacon Manning, brother-in-law of the Bishop of Oxford, was admitted into communion with the Church of Rome, at the Jesuits' Church in Farm-street, on Sunday last; and on the same day, and at the same place, was also admitted Mr. James R. Hope, Q.C.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—A graceful tribute has been paid to the memory of the late Professor Smyth, in the shape of a handsome stained glass window, which has this week been inserted in the north aisle of the nave of Norwich Cathedral. It contains three principal openings, surmounted with tracery. The glass is composed of three canopies, in the chief openings, of elaborate design, incorporating figures of saints. Beneath these are as many scriptural subjects; viz. the Adoration of the Magi, the Crucifixion, and Christ amongst the Doctors. The tracery above the canopies are filled with angels with scrolls, musical instruments, &c. Along the bottom of the window runs the following inscription:—"In memoriam Guli. Smyth, A.M., recentioris historie Academia Cantabrigiensi, Professoris Publici, qui mortem obiit Ventis Belgarum VIII. Kal. Jul. Anno Sal. MDCCCLXIX. Etatis Intem Sue LXXXIV. Vitream hunc pictis figuris Amici Exornandum Curaverunt." Mr. Warrington, of London, is the artist, and the design and execution are equally creditable.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Rev. John Twells, to Gamston, Notts; the Rev. Montagu Francis Fincham, to Kibworth Becham, Leicestershire; the Rev. George Robert Winter, to East Bradenham, Norfolk; the Rev. Robert Ferrier Jex B'ake, to Great Durham, Norfolk; the Rev. Edward Sayers, to Cold Ashton, Gloucester; the Rev. Henry James Lloyd to Walton and Weston in Gordano, Somerset. *Vicarages*: The Rev. M. A. Nicholson, to Hanslope-cum-Castlethorpe, Buckinghamshire; the Rev. B. Hallows, to Kilken, Flintshire; the Rev. John Rowlandson, to Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire; the Rev. William Ballard Dalby, to Wiggenhall Saint Mary Magdalen, Norfolk.

VACANCIES.—*Vicarages*: Hibaldstow, co. and dio. of Lincoln, value £328; Postling, Kent, archdiocese of Canterbury, value £246, and residence; Sibbertswold Vicarage, with Coldred Vicarage, Kent, archdiocese of Canterbury, value £255, and residence; Eaton, Notts, diocese Lincoln, value £80, patron, Bishop of Ripon. *Rectories*: St. Breock, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, value £859, with residence; St. Ervan, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, value £400, with residence; Beaworthy, Devon, diocese of Exeter, value £143, with residence; Castleblakeney (and vicarage), Ireland, diocese of Elphin; Exeter, A. Hallows, Goldsmith, value £66; Chaplaincy of Exeter Workhouse, Rev. T. C. Lridge, deceased. *Perpetual Curacies*: Blairgowrie Episcopal Chapel, diocese St. Andrew's; stipend £35, and pew rents. Perlethorpe, Notts, diocese Lincoln, value £100; Mastership of Colchester Grammar School.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. S. A. Herbert, curate of Gateshead, from a few friends, on the event of his recent marriage. The Rev. H. P. Mable, rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, from his friends and parishioners. The Rev. V. T. H. Manning, from the teachers and congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, Huddersfield, on his resigning the curacy. From the members of the B. th Board of Guardians and their officers to their late chairman, the Rev. C. Paul, of Wellow, on his retiring from that office.

Mr. Fox's motion in the House of Commons, for national education in free schools, for secular instruction supported by local rates and managed by local authority, is postponed to an early day after Easter.

LICENSED BREWERS AND VICTUALLERS.—The total number of licensed brewers in England on the 10th of October, 1850, was 2281, and of victuallers, 59,676. Of the latter, 3350 were licensed to brew their own beer. During the same period the brewers consumed 17,800,643 bushels of malt, and the victuallers, 17,154,519. The number of brewers in Ireland on the same day was 95, and the number of victuallers, 13,793. The total quantity of malt used was 1,164,702 bushels. In Scotland the brewers numbered 1610, and the victuallers, 14,971; and the malt consumed was, 950,105 bushels.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we have to record the frequent visits by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children to the Great Building in Hyde-park: twice within the past week the Queen has passed in inspection the progress of the arrangement and distribution of the thousands of goods stored in the great Treasury; whilst Prince Albert, independently of the official occasions requiring his presence, has played the host in conducting the French Princes over the busy scene, with its throngs of workmen of every class. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his tutor, has also been shown over the Crystal Palace, and expressed himself marvelously delighted with the models of ships and specimens of naval architecture principally located in the south-western galleries.

The rapid advance in the fittings up and general preparations for the British goods is highly commendable; and the attention and labour of the Executive Committee, which have increased in answer to the multifarious details daily added to, in controlling, advising, and directing the general arrangements, have won commendation from all classes of exhibitors. Imperative as their announcements to the foreign exhibitors, to the contractors, and others, may appear, it is by decision and firmness alone that they can maintain the appointed opening on the 1st of May. Their latest instructions to the contractors requested them to remove all scaffolding from the interior by Saturday night, the 12th of April; and on the 10th instant they issued a final notice respecting the opening and removal of the cases containing contributions. Exhibitors are to at once unpack their goods, and if they disregard the official instruction to this effect, the officers of the Executive Committee will perform this duty at the risk and cost of the contributors themselves. Some such stringent notice was requisite, for many of the more alert and active exhibitors have been complaining of the delay to which they are subjected by the disorder and confusion unpleasantly surrounding them; and though the contractors have had extraordinary difficulties to contend with from the weather, occasional discontent of the workmen and the painters, and from the illness of Mr. Henderson, and who, we regret to say, is still in a precarious state, it is to be hoped that no further inconvenience and interruption will arise from their non-fulfilment of the duties entrusted to them.

It is impossible to witness the display of industry and art in the British section without strong feelings of commendable pride: in their shelves, cases, stalls, and ornamental preparations for the array of silks, carpets, mixed fabrics, jewellery, and ornamental manufactures, exhibitors appear to have co-operated with the suggested decorations in a spirit of liberality beyond all praise. We have previously alluded to the great works which will occupy the nave of the British section, the Colebrookdale dome, the trophies of Spitalfields silks, of feathers, of furs, of cutlery, and textile manufactures, which, with the wonderfully minute model of the town and docks of Liverpool, are here located. Besides these, and the fountains, flowers, and statuary, are specimens of madrapore marble, which will be exhibited in quatrefoil and circular pillars. Machinery courts are daily being added to; the carriage department is well stocked, as is also the immense space occupied by agricultural implements, &c. The Fine Arts Court is also being supplied with a great variety of specimens of architecture, carving, models, and the like. The Sculpture Court is also occupied by artists busily fitting their contributions.

The Medial Court is now extremely interesting; stained glass having been fitted into the north side, on which is being erected a richly carved tomb. In the south side is a carved stone fire-place, and an elaborately worked side-board. In a raised dais on the east side will be two altars, an oak staircase, lecterns and candlesticks, and other ecclesiastical furniture. Towards the centre there will be an elegant stone canopy, with a display of gold and silver plate on either side; and a very delicately-carved font, a *jardiniere* for flowers, and a carved stove, will occupy the centre. Richly-worked domestic furniture, cabinets, tables, chairs, bookcases, together with rich brocades and silks, will be placed on a raised dais on the west side: some exquisite brass chandeliers will also be suspended in this, one of the most attractive divisions of the great Building.

In the foreign divisions, we are pleased to announce that the French department exhibits considerable activity. Machinery has been fitted on the north side, and handsome stalls for arms, silks, tapestry, carpets, porcelain, and jewellery have already arrived, and are being prepared in their respective places. Those for the most costly and tasteful specimens have yet to be arranged; but every assurance is repeated, that they will be ready by the opening day. M. de Selgneur, with his assistants, is daily perfecting his group of "St. Michael and Satan." A gigantic plaster figure of Godfrey de Bouillon, the Crusader, dominates the space beyond it, in the nave. A composition in plaster, from the Austrian collection, lies adjoining: it represents Mazeppa being bound to the back of the wild horse. Two other noble specimens of sculpture here arrest the eye—one a mounted amazon preparing to spear a lioness which has fastened on the shoulders and neck of her terrified horse; the form of the horse exhibits rather too much breeding, but his energetic action and agonised terror are very finely developed. Beyond is the immense Bavarian bronze lion, which we have before noticed with marked commendation. After observing some glass and bronze candelabra, and flower vases, unpacked, in the Holland section, we enter the compartment which promises to be one of the leading foreign attractions: it consists of four rooms, fitted up by a Viennese contributor, and all *parquetted*, in one of which is a bedstead and escutcheon in zebra wood; in another some sofas, chairs, of the same material, and a book-case of maple; a third contains chairs, a sideboard, and a magnificent dining-table, in zebra wood. It is impossible to describe the finish, delicacy, crispness, and beauty with which the ornamentation of this furniture is executed.

Russia and the United States still appear to be dilatory. The agents have commenced unpacking in the United States department; but little is to be seen at present beyond mineral contributions and agricultural implements. In the Russian division, specimens of wrought, rod, bar, and angle iron from the Imperial works at Vohkensk, together with some large sheets of copper and specimens of malachite, are visible. A colossal vase of malachite, and two colossal equestrian groups, by Baron Clott, of St. Petersburg, will be stationed in the nave; there will be also a room exquisitely furnished, principally with articles of malachite.

Of the Building itself, we may say that the painting is nearly perfected. The outer woodwork has been stained; and the decoration of the eastern end being nearly finished, a good idea may be formed of the general appearance of the edifice. The roadway at the east and west ends has been laid out, and much progress is visible in the erection of the engine-house at the north-west corner. Steam-pipes have been laid, and the ornamental iron railing has nearly circumscribed the building. A considerable portion of the roof has been covered with calico: during the bright part of the day a uniform and agreeable shade is obtained, though in the dull weather the light is heavy and unpleasant. Three of the trees have been removed from the transept: they were found to be rotten, besides being cumbersome and unsightly. Much is gained by the removal; and, in the space thus left clear, the Colebrookdale cast-iron gates, which we specially commended last week, appropriately terminate the view.

Messrs. Beard have executed a large Daguerrotype of the Exhibition Building, taken from the gallery at the east end, looking up the central avenue; and showing the scientific construction of the roof with wonderful minuteness.

Contrary to our usual practice of only generalising the probable contents of the Great Exhibition, we cannot refrain from remarking a curious astronomical clock, at present being constructed in the vicinity of Liverpool, by E. Henderson, LL.D., &c. "It is calculated so finely," says the *Liverpool Albion*, "that, in many of the motions by the wheelwork, it will not err one minute in 1000 years. These calculations, we understand, have received the unqualified approbation of the leading scientific men and astronomers of the day, both in Britain and foreign countries. The clock will show the minutes and hours of the day; the sun's place in the ecliptic; the day of the month, perpetually, and take leap-year into account; the moon's age, place, and phases; the apparent diurnal revolutions of the moon; the ebb and flow of the sea at any port in the world; the golden number, epoch, solar cycle, Roman indication, Sunday letter, and Julian period; the mean time of the rising and setting of the sun on every day of the year, with its terms and fixed and moveable feasts. The day of the week will be indicated, and the year will be registered for 10,000 years past or to come. The quickest moving wheel will revolve in one minute, the slowest in 10,000 years from the date. To show the very great accuracy of the motions in this complicated clock, a few of the periods may be noted; namely, the apparent diurnal revolution of the moon is accomplished in 24 hours, 50 minutes, 28 seconds, and 379,882,268 decimals of a second, which makes an error of one minute too fast at the end of 1470 years. The stars will make a revolution in 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4 seconds, and 09,087,284 decimals of a second, which gives an error of one minute too slow at the termination of 569½ years. The synodical revolution of the moon is done by the wheels in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds, and 873,544,288 decimals of a second, and this will give an error of one minute too fast in 1167 years. The sidereal year is done in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds, and 53,322,496 decimals of a second, which will make an error of one minute slow in 1806 years. The clock will go 100 years without requiring to be wound up, which is unequalled in horological science. The clock will contain about 170 wheels and pinions, and upwards of 300 distinct pieces."

The abstract of British goods received up to the 10th, exceeds upwards of 10,000 packages; that announcing the arrival of foreign and colonial goods fixes the number of cases at 9322. The *Ganges*, from Constantinople, brought 50 packages. When the steamer sailed from Constantinople, the Turkish steam-ship *Feizi Baari* (Skimmer of the Sea) was nearly ready to sail thence for Southampton with a rich cargo of Turkish products for the Great Exhibition. She will be consigned to Mr. H. D. Jordan, the Ottoman Consul at this port, who is charged with the task of superintending the landing of the goods and transmitting them to London. The *Feizi Baari* will excite considerable interest and attention at Southampton. She is said to be 1500 tons burden, built entirely in the national dockyard at Constantinople, but is fitted with engines and boilers manufactured in England. It has been arranged that she will discharge in the docks, and she may be expected about the 13th or 14th instant, her date of departure from Constantinople having been fixed for the 26th ult. The following distinguished personages will be on board:—His Highness Vice-Admiral Moustafa Pasha, Gemaledin Pasha, and Salih Effendi, who will be received by the authorities at Southampton with all the honours due to their rank. The directors of the Dock Company have promised to afford every facility to the Turkish frigate, in order that her cargo may be quickly forwarded to London. As in the case of the American frigate, *St. Lawrence*, the usual Customs regulations will be relaxed, and the *Feizi Baari* treated in all cases as a ship of war.

For the information and satisfaction of inventors who will be represented at the Exhibition, we may remark that the Designs Act Extension Bill, which affords temporary protection to any exhibitor in the Exhibition, was read a third time in the house on Monday night, and passed.

Messrs. Braham and Co., the celebrated engineers, will fit up the turnstiles for the admission of visitors by the 25th of the present month.

The members of Lloyd's have resolved to accord admission to the Merchants'

Room, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., to any foreign visitor presenting a recommendatory certificate from a British Minister, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Lloyd's agent abroad.

Among the measures respecting public worship, according to the ritual of the English Church, for foreigners, seven proprietary chapels have been placed at the disposal of the Committee for extra services in foreign languages. St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey will also have an evening service. Evening lectures are to be delivered at St. Martin's in the Fields by our most eminent divines. Reading-rooms have been engaged for friendly intercourse between foreign clergymen, who have been properly introduced, and our own clergy. The Bishop of London will preach a sermon at St. Paul's on Sunday the 4th of May, on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition.

The Interpreters or Guides Association are ready with their arrangements, both for the conduct and habitation of strangers; and the London and South-Western Railway Company are providing extra trains, for visitors and suburban residents, on their Richmond line. Their trains now run till half-past twelve at night.

TRIAL OF THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

(By our own Reporter.)

It having been resolved that a special rule should guide the award of prizes to the department of the Great Exhibition connected with Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c., it was arranged that a field trial of ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, cultivators, drills, corn-dressing machines, &c., should take place, on the 8th instant, at Pusey, the residence of Philip Pusey, Esq., M.P., who had kindly placed the use of his grounds for this purpose at the service of the Commissioners.

As this might be termed the commencement of the Exhibition, and as it offered superior facilities for judging of the merit of the articles forwarded to the great industrial competition, we resolved to be present, in order to furnish the readers of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* with a correct and early account of what the farmer may anticipate will be the character of that particular department of the show which is more peculiarly connected with his personal interests.

With this intent we got into the eight o'clock A.M. train of the Great Western Railway, on Tuesday morning, which, in due course, deposited us at the Faringdon-road station, where we found that ample provision had been made for the conveyance of the visitors to Pusey, the distance being about five miles. The first part of the road was over a very stiff white clay, which gradually changed into a sandy loam as we approached Pusey, the vicinity of which became apparent from the appearance of carefully constructed ditches and drains.

Having to proceed through the park to the trial-ground, we passed the front of the hall—a comfortable, substantial mansion, apparently erected about the latter end of the seventeenth or the commencement of the eighteenth century.

We arrived at the farm-yard, the point of rendezvous, at a most interesting period, the moment of the departure of some sixty fine horses, all of the London draught-horse character, a score of stout ploughmen shouldering their swingle-trees, ready to proceed to the field of action. Groups of ardent and well-known agriculturists conning over or disputing on the relative merits of the various splendid specimens of implements under inspection, formed, with the background of the farm-house and yard, the finest moving picture of agricultural industry we ever witnessed.

The ploughs had previously been removed to a field of seed clover, a short distance from the farmstead, where equal portions of ground to each plough had been already staked out. The first trial, 7-inch furrow, commenced with ploughs by the following makers, viz.:—J. Clarke Blantyre; Wilkie, J.; Barrowman, Saline, Fife; two of Ball's criterion; Abbot, of Bedford; two of Parce's improved; Alcock, Redcliffe, near Nottingham; two Howards, Bedford; Hensman and Son, Woburn; Williams, Bedford; Busby, Bedale, Yorkshire. The second trial was with a 5-inch furrow, by ploughs constructed by G. Sutton and Son, Huntly, Aberdeen; R. Law; Ransom and May; Gray and Son, Uddington. A trial also took place with two four-horse ploughs, taking an 8-inch furrow, the makers being Howards (X X X) and Hensman and Son. In the same field were also several turnwrist ploughs, and one also with a curiously formed short beam, made by S. Hulbert, Prescott. No foreign implements were sent for trial except half-a-dozen Flemish ploughs of classical make, such as Wedgewood has made familiar to the million by the earthenware jugs, embellished with raised figures of the investment of Cincinnatus with the Dictatorship. One of these ploughs was represented to have obtained more than twenty prizes in Belgium. As in our own days, gold, vermillion, and other bright colours were used by the makers in giving their implements an almost drawing-room character. The heavy loud ploughs were tried on a separate field of stiff land, and the draining ploughs on another piece.

While these trials were proceeding, we returned to the farm-yard to make a careful inspection of the drills, cultivators, harrows, &c. The two latter classes did not present any novelty worthy particular notice, but the drills were of surpassing excellence, possessing an elaborateness of finish never attained hitherto. Like our Belgian friends, the use of bronzing and fine bright colours was called into requisition in order to give their machines an ornamental appearance as possible. Doubtless, many a Dame Homespun, when she views these machines in the glass Palace, will consider them rather fitted for a place beside the family mahogany chest of drawers, or possibly the piano, rather than the farm-yard. Owing to a resolution having been passed that the awards are not to be published until the 1st of May, we cannot give a list of the prize implements; the generally excellent character of all forwarded for trial is, however, undoubted.

Some amusement was occasioned by the trial of one of the Flemish ploughs; but, as the man that guided it did not understand its management, it would be unfair to draw any inference from it.

The implements forwarded to Pusey form but a small portion of those sent for exhibition, being only selected ones: of the latter, the thrashing machines, steam-engines, chaff-cutters, &c., were tried in Kenny's Field, Brompton.

The officiating Judges were—Colonel Challinor; J. V. Shelley, Esq.; W. Miles, Esq., M.P.; — Outhwaite, Esq.; the representative of the Zollverein, the representative of the United States, and Baron Martens, the representative of Belgium. Owing to indisposition, the Hon. Captain D. Pelham, M.P., could not attend.

It is satisfactory to know, that, in the first step of the industrial contest, British pre-eminence stands undisputed in a branch of industry of such immense importance. Mr. Pusey had provided an excellent luncheon for the visitors.

From an official table presented to Parliament, and printed on Thursday, it appears that in the last year made up (1849) the imports into the United Kingdom at the official valuation amounted to £105,874,607; whilst the exports were £190,101,394, of which £63,596,025 was the declared value of the exports the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

FARM BUILDINGS.—A bill has been brought in by Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Forbes, to extend the provision of the "Drainage of Lands Act, 1849," to the advance of private money for the erection and repair of farm buildings or lands in great Britain and Ireland. It proposes to give landlords the power to borrow money for this purpose, provided always that the sum borrowed or advanced under the act does not exceed in amount eighteen months' value of the land in respect of which it is borrowed. Every rent-charge to be granted in respect of money thus borrowed may be made payable for any period exceeding twenty-two years, but not exceeding thirty years. All buildings erected or improved under the act must be insured against fire.

THE PEEL MONUMENT.—Three packages have lately arrived at Liverpool from Rome, containing casts to be used in the execution of the monument to the late Sir R. Peel. The Lords of the Treasury have authorised their passage through the Custom-house without examination.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Wednesday, the new entrance to the Nineveh Sculptures was opened to the public. The gallery of sculptural antiquities is completed, and the arrangement of the works of art is rapidly progressing, the trustees being extremely anxious that everything should be finished by the time of the opening of the Great Exhibition. The basso relievo on the pediment of the portico is completed, and the works enclosing the front are in an advanced state. The principal rooms in the library will be opened to the public during the Great Exhibition. The trustees have it in contemplation to open the Museum to the public the first five days in the week, instead of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, as at present, for such time as the Exhibition shall remain open.

FOREIGN ICE.—Numerous and extensive importations of ice from the north of Europe have taken place at the metropolis within these three or four days, comprising no less than eighteen ships, with entire cargoes of the article—a circumstance quite unprecedented.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GREEK MANUSCRIPTS.—According to a Constantinople letter of the 18th ult., in the *Rivorgimento* of Turin, public attention has been greatly excited there, by the discovery of an immense treasure of Greek manuscripts, of the highest antiquity, found by a learned Greek of the name of Simonides, in a cave situate at the foot of Mount Athos. They furnish, as may be imagined, an extensive list of proper names, calculated to throw great light upon many obscure periods of history. Among these precious volumes, which are composed of very thin membranes (the nature of which is not stated), filled with microscopic characters, some are calculated to give a complete interpretation of hieroglyphic writing, the fortunate discoverer having already successfully applied them to the interpretation of the inscriptions engraved on the obelisk of the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.—The following is the text of the new bill to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion:—"Whereas her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion are by law capable of being elected to serve as members of the House of Commons, and of holding divers offices in respect of which they are or may be required to take the oath of abjuration; and it is expedient to direct in what manner that oath should in all cases be administered to persons professing the said religion: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whenever any of her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion shall present himself to take the oath of abjuration, the words 'upon the true faith of a Christian' shall be omitted out of the said oath in administering the same to such person; and the taking of the said oath by such person professing the Jewish religion, without the words aforesaid, in like manner as Jews are admitted to be sworn to give evidence in courts of justice, shall be deemed to be a sufficient taking of the oath of abjuration."

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.

The trial of the prisoners, who were committed last winter, for riot, and resisting the police in their attempts to preserve order on the occasion of a "Papal Aggression Meeting," at Birkenhead, on the 27th of November last, was begun at Chester, before Mr. Justice Williams, on Saturday last, and occupied the whole of that day, and Monday and Tuesday.

The affair was placed so prominently before the public at the time, that it is unnecessary now to repeat the details.

The prisoners were principally labourers, or persons in a humble condition of life. Their names are Peter Fitzsimons, Matthew Griffin, William Haggarty, John Feehan, Edward Smith, and John Brown. Brown, Griffin, and Feehan had been out on bail, and surrendered; the other prisoners were brought up from the gaol.

Mr. Evans, Q.C., Mr. Davidson, and Mr. McIntyre, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Roebuck, Q.C., defended Brown, Haggarty, Feehan, and Smith. Mr. Welsby appeared for Griffin and Fitzsimons. Sir George Stephen also appeared for the prisoners. (Mr. Serjeant Wilkins, who had been retained for the defence, was detained by business at Liverpool Assizes.) A neatly constructed model, in wood, of the scene of the riot was produced and "admitted" by both sides.

Evidence was given at great length, and on Tuesday evening the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an hour's deliberation, they found Fitzsimons, Griffin, Haggarty, Feehan, and Smith guilty, and Brown not guilty. The foreman added that the jury recommended the prisoners to mercy.

Mr. Justice Williams: On what grounds, gentlemen?

The Foreman: It was the wish of the body of the jury, and I can only say that Mr. Roebuck, when the prisoners were "called upon" by the clerk of arraigns, reminded the Court that the defendants Fitzsimons, Haggarty, and Smith had been in prison since November, and prayed the Court to take that circumstance into consideration in passing sentence.

Mr. Justice Williams then briefly addressed the prisoners previous to sentence. His Lordship took occasion to say that the conduct of the police at the first disturbance was not only unreasonable, but unjustifiable; they had gone beyond their duty; and, by so doing, had, in a degree, exasperated the mob. But, though the Court took that circumstance into consideration, it could not regard the conduct of those who participated in the riot as other than most reprehensible. Two men had been beaten almost to death; and if they had died, the position of the parties concerned would be very different from what it now was. His Lordship concluded by sentencing Griffin and Feehan to one year's imprisonment, and Fitzsimons, Haggarty, and Smith (who had been in prison since November) to nine months' imprisonment.

There were other indictments against the defendants for common assaults; but Mr. Davidson said, that, after the result of the trial, it was not intended they should be proceeded with.

AYLESBURY ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates to represent this borough in Parliament took place on Thursday, in the County Hall. Mr. Houghton having retired, Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Bethell were the only competitors. After having been duly proposed and seconded, both gentlemen addressed the electors, amidst a scene of great uproar. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bethell. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Ferrand. The contest is expected to be a close one.

ALTERATION OF THE PATENT-LAWS.—A meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Town-hall, Manchester, of the members of an association recently formed in that town for the purpose of procuring an alteration of the law regulating the grant of patents. Mr. William Fairbairn, the eminent engineer, presided. The proceedings were confined to the passing of a petition (asking Parliament for a sufficient alteration in the Patent-laws), which is to be placed in the hands of Lord Brougham for presentation in the Lords, and of Mr. M. Gibson for presentation in the Commons; the local members being requested to support its prayer. The chairman objected to the sum of £140, named in Lord Brougham's bill, as being so large that it would prevent many inventors among the artisan class from bringing out valuable improvements; and the decided feeling of the meeting was that £10 would be quite sufficient as a first payment.

THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening, one of a series of ward meetings in advocacy of the National Public School Association was held in the Odd Fellows' Orphan School-room, Falkner-street, Manchester; Mr. Councillor Goadsby presided, and addressed the audience on the advantages offered by the secular system. He believed it to be the largest, the most tolerable, and the most practical plan yet submitted to the public. He would invite parties who doubted the efficiency of the secular plan to pay a visit to the school-room in which they were assembled, where about ninety children were taught, whose parents were Jews, Roman Catholics, and others of the greatest diversity of creed. Dr. J. Watt, who spoke at some length, considered that one reason why education was not more common, was the difficulty of attending good schools in consequence of the expense. The full mental development of the youthful part of the population was necessary, in order to enable them to earn their own living, and to become useful members of society. Dr. Watt pointed out the propriety of the ratepayers having a control over the management, and showed that this was an advantage peculiar to the National Public School Association, such not being the case in the proposed Manchester and Salford scheme. He regarded the National Public School Association as being the most practical scheme ever brought forward, and proceeded to detail the mode of electing the school committee, the county board, &c. The schools would be free of expense, and the doors would be open for all who might choose to come. The chairman read the copy of a petition to the House of Commons, praying that an act might be passed for the establishment of a general system of secular instruction, to be supported by local rates, and managed by local authorities, elected by the ratepayers specially for the purpose. Its adoption was unanimously carried.

VACANCY IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE LEITH BURGH.—These burghs are now vacant by the elevation of the Lord Advocate to the Bench. The electors have been bestirring themselves for some time past, and a keen contest is expected.

The Court of Quarter Sessions for Surrey has elected, as governor of the new county prison, Mr. Richard Onslow, the late deputy clerk of the peace. He is at once to enter upon the duties of the situation.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The report of the new prison committee of magistrates of the county of Surrey recommended that, for the prisoners, instead of being employed on the tread-wheel, hard labour should be substituted by the employment of a hand-wheel for each prisoner—this plan being better adapted for carrying out the intended separate system, it being impossible to prevent prisoners from communicating with each other on the tread-wheel. The committee originally intended to erect six large exercising yards on the same plan as the model prison at Pentonville; but the idea had been abandoned, as they were of opinion that it would be better to form a large circular walk, the cost of which would not exceed more than £200, and a saving would be thereby effected of £900, the original estimate. The prison will be ready for the reception of male prisoners before Michaelmas next.

The Cheshire magistrates have voted a sum of £10,000 for the purpose of extending and altering the House of Correction at Knutsford, and building a new prison for females.

SOMNAMBULISM.—On Wednesday night a lady was discovered walking along St. Anne-street, Liverpool, in her night-dress. She was fast asleep. Some gentlemen passing got a car and conveyed her home.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—On Tuesday, Samuel Harwood, one of the persons who had been charged with the murder of the Rev. G. Hollett, and who was acquitted on Tuesday, the 1st inst., at Kingston, was brought before the magistrates, at Horsham, Sussex, charged, with James Hamilton, one of the Uckfield burglars, by Mr. Biddlecombe, the superintendent of the Surrey constabulary, with having broken and entered the dwelling-house of Mrs. Harriet Stoner, of Cadford, Sussex, on the 4th of June last, together with James Jones, Levi Harwood (now under sentence of death in Horsemerger-lane gaol for the Uckfield burglary), John Stones, alias Smith (transported for life for the Uckfield burglary), and John Isaacs. In order that the magistrates might consider whether they should acquit Hamilton, who has made a confession of his guilt, as an approver against Harwood, the inquiry was adjourned.

ANOTHER BURGLARY WITH VIOLENCE.—On Tuesday information was received by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, that the private residence of Mr. Charles Pickup, of Birken, near Pontefract, a farmer, was lately, during the temporary absence of Mr. and Mrs. Pickup, broken into by five men, all wearing long snock-frocks and masks. They forced the inmates, consisting of two servant girls and a lad, into the cellar, and, after maltreating them, the villains loaded a gun and threatened to shoot the parties if they made any further alarm. The three servants, for fear of being shot, were obliged to remain in the cellar with a man standing over them, with a gun in his hand, whilst the other four men ransacked the house; taking and carrying away with them six silver table-spoons, ten silver teaspoons, all marked "P," a silver dessert spoon, marked "M P," £7 in cash, consisting of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and silver, and several articles of wearing apparel, which cannot, at present, be described. No accurate description of the burglars can be given.

THE NITSHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The sum of £1326 has been subscribed for the families of the men recently killed, and £187 for the workmen who were engaged in rescuing the survivors and recovering the bodies. Nearly one-half of the sum, £600, is subscribed by Messrs. Coats. The money subscribed has to be divided amongst more than 60 families, who were suddenly left in complete destitution by this deplorable calamity.

FLAX-DRESSER.—The *New York Herald* states:—We are informed that Mr. S. A. Clemens, of this town, the inventor of the new cotton-press, which received the award of the gold medal at the late M. canics' Fair, in Boston, has invented a machine for dressing flax, which will dress, from the rude material, one ton of flax per day, leaving it clean and ready for market. Men who know how much of a day's work it is to swing 12 lb. will understand the value of this invention; and western farmers, we imagine, will be in a hurry to get at it. Mr. Clemens has also invented a machine for dressing the Yucatan hemp, and last week shipped three machines for that country. They have been thoroughly tested, and are proved to be highly practicable and valuable.

PILOTAGE (CINQUE PORTS).—The total receipts for pilotage from the 31st December, 1849, to the 31st December, 1850, amounted to £232 19s. 9d., and the disbursements to £223 17s., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £9 2s. 9d.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

In "civilised" countries, Passion Week has always been "blank" as regards racing, whether "flat" or "across the country;" but Malton and Leominster have set at nought old customs, the one offering a very fair list of "legitimate" work on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the latter having a "little go" over the country on Wednesday. Therefore we shall have fun next week, at the risk of frightening the saints out of their propriety. The current week's events promise well for the campaign, and the calendar altogether is quite up to the mark.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

Even on Bee-Hunter		PORT STAKES.		6 to 4 agst Knight of Avenel	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—6 to 4 agst Grecian.		CHESTER CUP.		25 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg	
10 to 1 agst The Black Doctor	16 to 1 agst The Italian	20 to 1	Colt out of Zeno-bia (Khorassan's dam)	33 to 1	Nancy
12 to 1 Montague	20 to 1	Colt out of Zeno-bia (Khorassan's dam)	33 to 1	33 to 1	Nancy
16 to 1 Knight of Avenel	20 to 1	Colt out of Zeno-bia (Khorassan's dam)	33 to 1	33 to 1	Nancy
DERBY.					
6 to 1 agst Prime Minister	10 to 1 agst Mountain Sylph	16 to 1 agst Constellation			
8 to 1 Grecian	12 to 1 Marlborough Buck	33 to 1 Heart-Breaker			
8 to 1 Teddington	14 to 1 Newminster	40 to 1 Theseus			

NEWMARKET GRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

The GRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Barnes's Sotterley (Flatman), 1. Mr. Arnold's Pitsford (A. Day), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Greville's Cariboo (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Reindeer (W. Harlock), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Stanley's Iris (Flatman), 1. Lord Clifden's Cotulla (Robinson), 2.
HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 25 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Newport (F. Butler), 1. Lord Exeter's Visit (J. Mann), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Lord Exeter's Midas (Norman), 1. Lord Clifden's Oleander (Robinson), 2.

TUESDAY.

MATCH, A. F., 100 Sovs, h. ft.—Mr. Ramsbottom's Beebe Bunnio (Flatman), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Joe-o'-Sot (Owner), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 10 Sovs. each.—Lord Orford's Albion (G. Sharp), 1. Mr. H. Bird's Second Chance (Rogers), 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 100 Sovs. each, h. ft.—Lord Chesterfield's Heart-breaker (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Greville's Ariosto (Flatman), 2.
The RIDDLESWORTH STAKES of 200 sovs. each, h. ft.—Lord Enfield's Hermandes (Flatman), 1. Sir R. Bulkeley's Hook'en Snivey (Templeman), 2.
The NEWMARKET HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, 10 ft.—Mr. Graticke's Hesse Homburg (E. Smith), 1. Lord Exeter's Tophana (J. Mann), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Longinus, 1. Newport, 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 10 Sovs. each.—Forlorn Hope, 1. Trinket, 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 200 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Teddington, 1. Lord Exeter's Midas, 2.
The COLUMN STAKES of 50 sovs. each.—Lord Chesterfield's Payment, 1. Mr. Greville's Ariosto, 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEETSTAKES of 100 sovs.—Ariosto, walked over.
HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Fernande, 1. Despair, 2.
SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Herbert, 1. Harp, 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Reindeer, 1. Hu ry Scurry, 2.
SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs.—Quasimodo, 1. Girdle, 2.
The CLARET STAKES.—Nutsell, 1. William the Conqueror, 2.

CHELTENHAM STEEPLE-CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASE.—Bedford, 1. Tipperary Boy, 2.
THURSDAY.
HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE.—Rejected, 1. Ploughboy, 2.
ARISTOCRATIC STEEPLE-CHASE.—Rejected, 1. Captain, 2.

Accounts from Damascus, dated the 13th ult., state that some French travellers, among them being M. de Rothschild, have been captured by a party of Bedouins, and mulcted of 40,000 piastres by way of ransom.

DESOLATION OF STOWE.—The inhabitants of this place have been much gratified during the past week by the removal of the turnpike-gate, which for so many years had obstructed their pleasant rides to Stowe, being placed at the entrance to the town from Brackley. At a meeting of the trustees, at Brackley, a short time since, the vote for removal was carried only by a majority of one. The result of the removal of the gate will be, that the road leading up the fine avenue to Stowe will now be open to carts and waggons, and all droves of beasts, which will find their way into it near the small village of Chackmore, at a small distance from the Corinthian arch, and will bring still more destruction on the domain of Stowe, which is already in a sad state of desolation. Already the woodman's axe is resounding in the avenue, the gardens, and the woods, and many a monarch is prostrated, after a reign of a century, knocking down many of his peers around him. The walks in the gardens are grass-grown, and sheep-tracks, belonging to farmers who rent the gardens, are very unsightly; and one of the temples is actually made into a receptacle for filth.—*Oxford Journal.*

STATISTICS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICS.—The Pontifical Government has just published a general statistical statement of the Roman Catholic clergy, from which it appears, that, of seventy cardinals' chairs which compose the sacred college, there are three vacant, all of the order of deacons, which now consists of only eleven, instead of fourteen. The order of bishops and that of priests is complete, the first having fifty, and the last six. The dean of the cardinal priests is the Archbishop of Bologna. Oppozoni, the youngest, is the Prince Archbishop of Breslau de Diessenbrock. Eleven cardinals have not yet received the hat, and are, consequently, still untitled. The number of archbishops in Europe is 104, of whom there are 16 in Italy, 15 in France, 13 in Germany, eight in Spain, four in Hungary and Dalmatia, four in Ireland, four in Turkey, three in Portugal, three in Russia, one in Greece, one in Belgium, one in England, and one in the Ionian Islands. These 104 archbishops have 609 suffragan bishops, viz. 407 in Europe and 202 on the coast of Africa, in the French colonies, and various Spanish and Portuguese islands. Besides these, there are 78 others immediately subordinate to the Holy See, viz. 65 in Italy, four in Germany, four in Switzerland, two in Spain (those of Leon and Oviedo), one in Volhinia (Russia), one in Malta, and one in Bulgaria (Turkey). The vicars apostolic and the prefects apostolic, who are mostly under the direction of the congregation of the Propaganda, are 47, of whom 38 are in countries not professing Christianity. In America there are 19 archbishops, with 90 suffragans. In Oceania two archbishops, 11 bishops, and nine vicars apostolic. There are 23 patriarchs, of whom only two are in Europe (those of Lisbon and Venice). The total number of bishoprics is 889. As to the archbishops and bishops *in partibus*, their number is 461, so that in the whole there are 1360 titled Episcopal Catholics.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been an improved feeling in the English Market during the week, arising from the satisfactory state of the quarter's revenue, as well as the announcement that the Commissioners of the National Debt will invest £644,701 between the present time and the 5th of July next. In addition, the dividends on New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents and Reduced being now in course of payment, money is somewhat easier. Consols have consequently ranged from Monday's price, of 96½ for money, to 96½, maintaining the advance on Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday was the monthly settlement, and Consols improved to 96½ to 97 for Money, no difficulty appearing in the adjustment of the Account. Bonyancy was the prevailing tone at the close of the week's transactions, the last prices being, for—Consols, 97; Ditto, Account, May 13, 97½; Bank Stock, 21½; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 97; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7½; India Stock, 264½; India Bonds, £1000, 64 pm; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 95½; Consols for Account, 97½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 67 pm.

Foreign securities have been a shade flatter this week, the Market not having been subjected to extensive operations, dullness rather prevailing. The only important feature has been a fall of 2 per cent. in Spanish Active Bonds, resulting from the news of the Spanish Cortes being dissolved. The quotation on Monday was 20½, advancing on Wednesday to 21½; the present price is 15. It will be seen by the annexed list of general prices, that no alteration of importance from last week's list is registered:—Brazilian Bonds, 89 x d; Buenos Ayres Bonds, Six per Cent., Account, 55; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 101½; Equador Bonds, 4; Grenada Bonds, One-and-a-Half per Cent., 17½; Mexican Five per Cent., 1846, Ex Jan. Coupons, 33½; Ditto, Account, 33½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., Account, 84½ x d; Ditto, Deferred, 40; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 93½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 19; Ditto, Passive, 5; Three per Cent., Account, 33½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 32½; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 89½ x d.

Shares have been steady, the Market having been supported by public purchases. The Market closed steadily at the following prices:—Aberdeen, 14½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and E. Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 14½; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; East Anglian, £23, L. and E. and L. and D., 14½; East Lancashire, 16½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 7½; Great Northern, 17½; Do., Halves, A. Deferred, 6½; Great Western, 87; Ditto, New, £17, 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 59½; Do., Fifths, 4½; Leeds and Thirsk, 17½; London and Blackwall, 34; Ditto, Tilbury East, scrip, 1½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 95½; London and North-Western, 127½; London and North-Western, 88; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 15½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34½; Midland, 61½; Newmarket, 8½; Northern Counties Union, 2; North British, 9½; North and South-Western, June, 1½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 4 dis.; Ditto, Class B, 3½; South Devon, 18½; South-Eastern, 27; South Wales, 24; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 14½; West Cornwall, 4; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21½; Ditto, and Newcastle Extension, 16½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase or Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 26½. Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals:—Berks and Hants Ex. Five per Cent., 6½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; E. Lin., Guar. Six per Cent., 22½; Leeds

and Bradford, 9½; Wear Val., Six per Cent. Guar., 24½; Wilts, Som., and Weymouth, 45. Preference Shares:—Caledonian, £10, 6½; Chester and Holyd, 16½; Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, New 6 per Cent. Stock, 11; Eastern Union, Scrip, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 16½; Great Northern, 5 per Cent., 13½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per Cent. Stock, 134; London, Brighton, and South Coast, New, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 138; Norfolk Extension, 15½; North British, 8½ x d; York and North Midland, H. and S. Purch., 8½. Boulogne and Amiens, 9½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 18; Dutch Khenish, 3½; East Indian, 15½; Luxembourg, 3½; Northern of France, 15½; Orleans and Bourdeaux, 4½; Paris and Rouen, 25½; Rouen and Havre, 10½; Sambre and Meuse, 4; Tours and Nantes, 6½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Although the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week—coastwise, as well as land-currage and sample—have been on a very moderate scale, the demand for that grain, owing chiefly to the continuous imports of our from France, has ruled inactive, at barely the late improvement in the quotations. Fine foreign wheats have changed hands steadily at extreme currencies; but the middling and inferior parcels have commanded very little attention. Barley and oats, especially fine parcels, have moved off freely, at full prices; whilst Indian corn, about, has produced rather more money. We have no change to notice in flour.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s to 44s; ditto, white, 38s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s to 44s; ditto, white, 36s to 46s; rye, 23s to 25s; grinding barley, 18s to 23s; distilling ditto, 22s to 25s; malted ditto, 23s to 26s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 47s to 49s; brown ditto, 43s to 46s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 54s; Chevalier, 55s to 56s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 18s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, new, 22s to 24s; old, 18s to 20s; grey peas, 23s to 28s; maple, 26s to 29s; white, 24s to 26s; boilers, 25s to 28s per quarter. **Foreign.** Danzig red wheat, 36s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per sack. **Foreign.** Danzig red wheat, 36s to 38s; white, 38s to 40s; barley, 38s to 40s; oats, 38s to 40s; beans, 38s to 40s; peas, 38s to 40s per quarter. American flour, 18s to 23s per barrel; Canada, 38s to 40s per barrel; French, 38s to 40s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Fine samples of clover seed are in fair request, at full prices, but low quantities command very little attention. Canary has further improved in value 1s per quarter. In other articles, we have no change to report.

Limeed. English, sowing, 60s to 65s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 52s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 49s. Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter. Coriander, 16s to 24s per bush. Brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 9d to 10d; oil, 9d to 10d; and tares, 4s to 4d 6d per cwt. English rape-seed, new, 22s to 27s per last, 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 17 0s to 17 10s; ditto, foreign, 16 0s to 17 5s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, 14 0s to 14 10s per ton. Canary, 43s to 47s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household bread, 4½d to 6½d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 38s 4d; barley, 23s 10d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 23s 11d; beans, 25s 11d; peas, 24s 8d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 37s 4d; barley, 23s 2d; oats, 16s 6d; rye, 24s 6d; beans, 25s 7d; peas, 25s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Sugar.—Our market is somewhat common sound Congou, which is selling at 1s to 1s 0½d per lb—the demand is somewhat active, and prices are accordingly supported in every article. In some instances, 1s per cwt. Refined goods dull, and brown lumps are quoted at 47s to 48s per cwt. Crushed dull, and the turn lower.

Coffee.—About 3000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, partly on speculation, may be had at 1s 7½d to 1s 7d, and proof East India is 1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon. Demerara dull, at 2s 3d to 2s 6d for 30 to 40 per cent. overproof. Brandy dull, and there are sellers of the best brands of Cognac of 1850 at 4s 4d to 4s 6d per gallon. Geneva moves off slowly, at 1s 7d to 2s. Corn spirits heavy.

Rice.—Although the demand continues tolerably steady, no change can be noticed in the quotations. A few parcels of American clean have sold at 17s per cwt.

Provisions.—The stocks and arrivals of Irish butter being on the increase, the demand is very inactive, and prices have given way 2s to 4s per cwt. Curlew, Clumel, and Kilkenny, 7s 10s; Waterford, 7s 10s; Cork, 7s 10s; Limerick, 7s 10s; and Tralee, 7s 10s per cwt. Foreign butter 2s lower. Fine Friesland, 8s to 8s 8s per cwt. In Glasgow, 7s 10s per cwt. The bacon market is firm, at higher rates. Waterford sizeable, 5s 2s to 5s 4s; heavy, 4s 10s to 4s 12s; Limerick, sizeable, 4s 10s to 5s 0s per cwt. Lard steady, at 5s 4s to 5s 6s for Waterford bladders; and 4s 10s to 5s for Belfast firkins and kegs.

Tallow.—There is less business done in our market, at 39 0d to 40s per cwt, for P Y C on the spot. Forward sales limited in extent.

Oils.—Limeed oil is still in good request, at 33s to 35s 6d per cwt. Fish oils command very little attention.

Spirits.—Notwithstanding that we have rather more inquiry for rum, Leeward Island, proof, may be had at 1s 7½d to 1s 7d, and proof East India is 1s 5d to 1s 6d per gallon. Demerara dull, at 2s 3d to 2s 6d for 30 to 40 per cent. overproof. Brandy dull, and there are sellers of the best brands of Cognac of 1850 at 4s 4d to 4s 6d per gallon. Geneva moves off slowly, at 1s 7d to 2s. Corn spirits heavy.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s 0d; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 4s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 8s per load.

Cattle.—New Zealand, 13s; Hilda, 13s 3d; Walker, 13s 9d; Hilton, 13s 9d; Kelloc, 13s 6d; Whitworth, 12s 6d; Cowpen Hartley, 14s 3d, per ton.

Hops.—Fine hops—the show of which is moderate—move off steadily, at full prices. In all other kinds next to nothing is doing.

Wool.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for most kinds, yet we have ready sellers at late currencies.

Potatoes.—For the time of year the supplies of potatoes are unusually large, and of very superior quality. The demand is, therefore, heavy, at from 40s to 50s per ton; the latter figure being for Yorkshire Regents.

Smithfield.—Our market has been somewhat largely supplied with each kind of fat stock this week, yet a fair average amount of business has been doing, at our quotations:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 2s to 3s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; pig, 4s to 4s 8d; and 4s 8d to 5s to stick the calf.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are far from active, yet prices are tolerably firm:—Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; and pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per lb, by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 4.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet T J Mitchell to be Lieut, vice Black. 6th: Cornet E B Cunliffe to be Lieut, vice Mackay.
10th Light Dragoons: Assist-Surg J Macbeth, M.D. to be Assist-Surg, vice J E Stephens.
13th: Lieut A Tremayne to be Captain, vice Stewart; Cornet F V Purcell to be Lieut, vice Trevelyan.
Coldstream Foot-Guards: Battalion-Surgeon W T C Robinson to be Surgeon-Major, vice E Greuter; Assistant-Surgeon J Monro, M.D. to be Battalion-Surgeon, vice Robinson; F Wildbore to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Monro.
7th Foot: Ensign K L O Pearson to be Lieutenant, vice Stainforth. 9th: Lieut P B Mosse to be Lieutenant, vice Morton; Ensign T R Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Mosse. 10th: J J E Jacob to be Assist-Surg, vice Macbeth. 13th: Assist-staff-Surg R K Dowe to be Surg, vice J Robertson, M.D. 25th: Ensign A Strange to be Lieut, vice Northey. 32d: Lieut J H Wemyss to be Captain, vice Moore; Ensign J Hedley to be Lieut, vice Wemyss. 30th: Lieut C Cliffs to be Lieut, vice E J Chambers. 51st: Ensign and Adjutant S A Cleave to be Lieut, vice Pegus. 55th: Lieut G E L O Disset to be Lieut, vice Gadden; Lieut J Warren to be Lieut, vice Cliffe. 56th: Lieut R G Cumming to be Lieut, vice Warren; Lieut F M Godden to be Lieut, vice Bisset. 63d: Ensign A Strange to be Lieut, vice Ensign Hedley. 73d: Ensign A H Godfrey to be Lieut, vice Bower. 77th: Ensign A Grammel to be Lieut, vice Bower; C T Caldecott to be Ensign, vice Grammel. 77th: Lieut W W G Dilke to be adjutant, vice Weston. 91st: Ensign and Adjutant W G G

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